



THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

The Rhode Island Justice Commission

ANNUAL REPORT

2003/2004



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Rhode Island Justice Commission

2003/2004 ANNUAL REPORT

This document meets the
reporting requirement § 42-26-12
of the
General Laws of Rhode Island,
the enabling legislation creating
the RI Justice Commission (RIJC).



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Table of Contents

The Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC)	1
Objectives	2
Policy Board, Steering Committee	2
Grant Program Advisory Committees	2
RIJC Staff.....	3
Fiscal Administration.....	4
Policy Board Membership	5
Steering Committee Membership, Technical Advisory Committee.....	6
RIJC Organizational Chart.....	7
 Edward Byrne Memorial Drug Control and Systems Improvement (Byrne)	
Formula Grant Program	9
Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC) Membership	12
 Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Formula Grant Program	21
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.....	23
Title V Program	26
Challenge Grant Program	27
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG).....	28
After School Alternatives	29
 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victims Assistance Formula Grant Program	31
VOCA Advisory Committee Membership	32
 Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Grant Program	37
 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) Program	39
 National Criminal Histories Improvement (NCHIP) Program	43
 Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (NFSIA) Formula Grant	45
 Traffic Stop Statistics Act and Data Collection	47
 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Formula Grant Program	49
Violence Against Women Act Planning Committee	50
VAWA Law Enforcement Training Task Force.....	51
VAWA Law Enforcement Curriculum Development Committee.....	52
VAWA Discretionary Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies	54
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Project.....	55

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN).....	57
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT)	
Formula Grant Program.....	61
Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention (CP) Act Grant Program	65
Crime Prevention Planning Committee Membership	65
RI Crime Prevention Association	70
New England Community Police Crime Prevention Partnership (NECP ²).....	71
Criminal Justice Oversight Committee (CJOC).....	73
CJOC Membership.....	75
Appendix	
Rhode Island General Laws §42-26-1	

The Rhode Island Justice Commission

The Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC), formerly the Governor's Justice Commission (GJC) is an independent agency in the Executive Department that is responsible for planning, coordination, data collection/statistical analysis and grant administration and distribution for the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems.

The Commission derives its authority from Chapter 42-26-1 of the General Laws of Rhode Island (see Appendix) which also creates a supervisory body identified as the Policy Board.

The Rhode Island Justice Commission, established in 1969, develops comprehensive planning, coordination, and programming for the purpose of improving the state criminal justice system's overall response to crime issues. The Commission pursues a variety of activities authorized by state and executive designation. The support of these efforts is primarily facilitated through the administration of the following federal grants, which are applied for and subsequently awarded to the Commission on behalf of the State of Rhode Island:

- the Byrne Memorial Drug Control and Systems Improvement (Byrne) Formula Grant;
- the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Formula Grant Program and associated grants;
- the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victims' Assistance Formula Grant;
- the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Formula Grant Program and associated discretionary grants;
- the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Program;
- the National Criminal Histories Improvement Grant Program (NCHIP);
- the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) Program;
- the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Grant Program;
- the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Grant Formula Program.
- various other discretionary grants.

Mission Statement

To facilitate interagency cooperation and collaboration throughout the Rhode Island criminal justice system by way of strategic planning, program coordination, data collection and statistical analysis; while providing fair, efficient and accountable grant administration so as to improve the system's overall response to crime and victimization and enhance public safety.

In addition to the federal grants, the Justice Commission administers one state grant program:

- the Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act.

Objectives

- Coordinate and implement a statewide integrated computerized Criminal Justice Information System, called the Justice Link Public Safety Network;
- Continue comprehensive/specialized planning and grantsmanship efforts in support of the justice/criminal justice systems present and future;
- Ensure that projects receiving funding utilize their funds consistent with federal and state grant administration regulations;
- Initiate and support programs designed to impact crime and/or improve the criminal and juvenile justice system;
- Continue to produce studies/reports describing the status of particular crime problems;
- Perform detailed monitoring, evaluation and analysis.

Policy Board

The Rhode Island Justice Commission Policy Board meets a minimum of two to four times a year to review and approve planning and grant funding recommendations from various advisory committees and the Steering Committee (see below). In this fashion, the Policy Board and Steering Committee ensure the strategic planning and coordination of all the aforementioned grant programs administered by the Rhode Island Justice Commission as well as to develop criminal justice system policies and priorities.

The composition of the Policy Board is such that coordination among all criminal justice system agencies is assured. The Policy Board is comprised of law enforcement personnel, legislators, prosecutors, the public defender, judges, citizens, directors of various state criminal justice-related departments, and representatives from community service organizations.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee, an eight member executive committee of the Policy Board, identifies the principle problems facing the state's criminal justice system and makes procedural recommendations to the Policy Board and to the various grant program advisory committees. Having decided which problems facing the state are top priorities, the Steering Committee makes recommendations to the grant advisory committees to ensure that relevant aspects of the identified problems are addressed. Further, the Steering Committee is empowered to specifically coordinate responses to any of the state's priority areas by requesting that grant advisory committees concentrate on specific delineated projects or activities to be advertised in requests for proposals.

Grant Program Advisory Committees

Rhode Island Justice Commission staff members directly administer the various grant programs with the assistance of specific advisory committees. Individuals with expertise in a grant program area comprise the membership of the various advisory committees as they represent

state, local and private-non-profit entities. (Membership of each advisory committee is listed in the appropriate grant summary sections).

The following advisory groups develop policy initiatives, establish program priorities and make funding recommendations to the Steering Committee and Policy Board:

- the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee;
- the Victims of Crime Act Advisory Committee;
- the Violence Against Women Planning Committee (includes a Law Enforcement Training Task Force and a Curriculum Committee);
- the Crime Prevention Planning Committee;
- the Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee; and
- the Technical Advisory Committee.

RIJC Staff

RIJC staffers administer specifically assigned grant programs. Additionally, staff plans and implements many statewide training sessions and conferences, as well as disseminates discretionary grant information to prospective applicants. Each of the federal/state grant programs require many administrative activities that include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- liaise with and staff the appropriate advisory committee(s);
- develop and submit program plan and application;
- develop RFP (request for proposals) and subgrant application; review submitted applications;
- present advisory committee recommendations to the Policy Board;
- create subrecipient databases; craft subgrant awards and distribute;
- create and maintain subgrant files;
- liaise with fiscal administrator to process subgrant payments;
- monitor and evaluate programs/projects via both desk audits and on-site visits;
- prepare annual program progress reports;
- provide administrative support/technical assistance to subrecipients;
- perform grant closeout and audit procedures; and
- other various requirements unique to the various programs.

Rhode Island Justice Commission Staff		
Name	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
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Gina Caruolo	401-222-4499	GinaC@gw.doa.state.ri.us
Joseph Persia	401-222-4498	JoeP@gw.doa.state.ri.us
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Elizabeth Gilheeny	401-222-4494	LizG@gw.doa.state.ri.us
Gina Tocco	401-222-4497	GinaT@gw.doa.state.ri.us

Fiscal Administration

The Central Business Office develops the Rhode Island Justice Commission's operating budget that is complicated by the millions of grant dollars awarded to state, municipal and private, non-profit agencies. Staff at the Central Business Office creates and monitors fiscal accounts for all RIJC grants, processes payments to subgrantees, provides periodic accounting of the various grants, accompanies RIJC personnel on selected site visits, and prepares quarterly and annual financial reports for submission to the federal Office of the Comptroller.

Rhode Island Justice Commission Policy Board

Col. Steven M. Pare, Chair
Superintendent, RI State Police

A. Kathryn Power, Vice-Chair
*Director, Department of Mental Health,
Retardation & Hospitals
(through August 2003)*

Kathleen Spangler
*Director, Dept. of Mental Health,
Retardation & Hospitals
(from August 2003)*

Hon. Robert T. Kells
State Senator

Dr. Patricia Nolan
Director, Dept. of Health

Brother Brendan Gerrity
*Citizen Representative,
Chair JJAC*

Hon. Frank Williams
*Chief Justice
RI Supreme Court*

Hon. Joseph E. Rodgers, Jr.
*Presiding Justice,
RI Superior Court*

Daniel Beardsley
*Director, RI League of
Cities & Towns*

Dean Anthony M. Pesare
Roger Williams University

Jay G. Lindgren, Jr.
*Director, Dept. of Children,
Youth & Families*

Hon. Timothy Williamson
State Representative

Jonathan Houston
Exec. Director, Justice Assistance

A. T. Wall
*Director, RI Dept. of
Corrections*

John Hardiman, Esq.
Public Defender

Irving Owens
State Fire Marshal

James DiPrete
Chair, Board of Regents

Hon. Albert E. DeRobbio
Chief Judge, RI District Court

Hon. Jeremiah S. Jeremiah
Chief Judge, RI Family Court

Deborah DeBare
*Exec. Director, RI Coalition
Against Domestic Violence*

Chief Jaime Hainsworth
*2003 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Gloicester)*

Hon. William J. Murphy
State Representative

Sharon Conard-Wells
Citizen Representative

Chief J. David Smith
*2004 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Narragansett)*

Hon. Bruce J. Long
State Representative

Chief Vincent Vespia, Jr.
South Kingstown Police Dept.

Jane Hayward
*Director, Dept. of Human
Services*

Hon. Gordon Fox
State Representative

Geneva Singletary-Johnson
Citizen Representative, JJAC

Hon. Patrick Lynch
Attorney General

Dr. Margaret Crosby
Citizen Representative

Rhode Island Justice Commission Steering Committee

A. Kathryn Power, Chair

*Director, MHRH
(through August 2003)*

A. T. Wall, Chair

*Director, RI Dept. of Corrections
(from September 2003)*

Col. Steven M. Pare

Superintendent, RISP

Hon. Patrick Lynch

Attorney General

Jay G. Lindgren, Jr.

Director, DCYF

Chief Jaime Hainsworth

*2003 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Glocester)*

Hon. Joseph E. Rodgers, Jr.

Presiding Justice, Superior Ct.

***Clark Greene/Mark Adelman**

Governor's Policy Office

Chief J. David Smith

*2004 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Narragansett)*

John Hardiman, Esq.

Public Defender

***Thomas Mongeau**

*RIJC Executive Director
(from May 2004)*

**non-voting members*

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

Thomas Bowman

RI Supreme Court

Brian Glancy

RI State Police

Stephen Chianesi

*RIJSS
Traffic Tribunal*

Tracy Williams/Tom Laliberte

RI Supreme Court

Chief Jaime Hainsworth

*2003 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Glocester)*

Marya Latham

DMV

Ernie Quaglieri

Dept. of Attorney General

Chief J. David Smith

*2004 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Narragansett)*

Shu-Bon Chan

Providence Police Dept.

Brian Peterson

Dept. of Transportation

Leon Saunders

DCYF

Walter Casper
Information Technology

Mary Gelardi

MIS Administrator, DOT

Stephen King

RI Supreme Court

***Thomas Mongeau**
*RIJC Executive Director
(from May 2004)*

Maj. Brendan Doherty/

Maj. Steven O'Donnell/

Lt. Patrick Dwyer

RI State Police

Jim Berard/Michelle Lanciaux

Dept. of Corrections

***David J. LeDoux**

RIJC Grants Manager

Denise Lawrence

Public Defender's Office

Lt. Paul Valente

Portsmouth Police Dept.

***Gina Caruolo**

RIJC SAC Director

**non-voting members*

RHODE ISLAND JUSTICE COMMISSION

Organizational Structure

The RI Justice Commission (RIJC) is an independent agency of the executive department reporting directly to the Governor with the input of a statutorily designated Policy (Supervisory) Board.

Donald L. Carcieri
Governor, State of Rhode Island



Dept. of Administration
Central Business Office

Thomas DeFazio
Financial Administrator

Kathy Loiselle
Executive Assistant

Thomas H. Mongeau
Executive Director

Policy Board (Supervisory)
— Steering Committee (Exec. Board)
— Technical Advisory Committee
— Criminal Justice Oversight Committee

Gina Caruolo
Statistical Analysis Center
NCHIP/Evaluation

NCHIP Advisory Committee

Liz Gilheeny
Juvenile Justice Specialist
Grant Manager

Juvenile Justice
Advisory Committee

Kristen Martineau
Violence Against Women
Grant Manager

Violence Against Women
Planning Committee

— Curriculum Development
Subcommittee

— Law Enforcement
Training Subcommittee

David LeDoux
Byrne/JAG/JJ-Link
Grant Manager

Law Enforcement
Planning Committee

Gina Tocco
Grants Assistant

Gail Pereira
Crime Prevention/Byrne/JAG
RSAT Grant Manager

Crime Prevention
Planning Committee

Joseph Persia
Victims of Crime
Grant Manager

Victims of Crime Act
Advisory Committee

May, 2004

Edward Byrne Memorial Drug Control, Violent Crime and Systems Improvement Formula Grant Program (Byrne)

The Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC) manages the federal Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program (Byrne) at an approximate figure of \$2.7 million annually. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) requires a local pass-through designation of 42% of the state's Byrne allocation to units of local government, specifically, municipal police departments. The Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee waives a portion of this pass through funding to fund state agency projects that specifically provide direct benefits to local law enforcement agencies.

Statewide Byrne Focus (58%)

The RI Justice Commission utilizes its Policy Board's Steering Committee to perform strategic planning for Byrne and other criminal justice-related grant programs. The Steering Committee is the Executive Committee of the RIJC Policy Board and the *defacto* Byrne statewide planning committee for purposes of crafting the new four-year plan that began in 2003. This plan changes course from the previous multi-year plans that had concentrated on Justice Link, a statewide criminal justice information system. Some Byrne funds will continue to support Justice Link integration activities, specifically the completion of several key data interfaces.

The Steering Committee met in early June, 2002 for a day-long strategic planning session to establish Byrne funding priorities for the post Justice Link era. The following is a brief discussion of the issues that predominated.

Substance Abuse Treatment/Drug Court

The issue of substance abuse treatment for adults and juveniles seemed to have the widest support among Steering Committee members. Almost all members cited the fact that federal regulations in the Drug Court grant programs are too restrictive with regard to the potential participants of adult Drug Court. The system is limited to those individuals not before the court on a violent offense and not having any violent offenses on their criminal history. However, it is often these offenders who are most in need of treatment. Also, staff support is needed for Drug Court. Dedicated staff must include a coordinator, judge/magistrate, and stenographer. The Steering Committee also identified a need for more residential treatment "beds" to offer as an alternative to incarceration. There was consensus that any treatment program should include aftercare and transitional services to support offenders' reentry to society.

Community Based Corrections

Supervising offenders in the community and preparing offenders for their return to their communities are critical to protecting public safety. Community supervision officers must balance the time required to manage growing caseloads and their desire to provide offenders with the services they need to become law-abiding citizens. At the same time, supervision officers increasingly are concerned with their own safety as they find themselves more in the field and less in the office.

Around the country, state and local probation and parole officials are testing new ways to meet these challenges. One of the most exciting ideas is that of building partnerships between law enforcement and community corrections. These partnerships not only increase the safety of supervision officers, but also offer more services and better results than correctional institutions, and at a much lower cost. In another increasingly popular and effective approach, reentry programs provide a broad range of services for offenders while ensuring accountability.

Several respondents indicated that the development and support of alternatives to incarceration are essential for a Byrne focus in coming years. Highlighted as a model was the “Safe Streets” program that provides intensive supervision of high-risk youthful offenders (aged 15 – 24) with teams of caseworkers working flexible hours (allowing night visits to clients). Further, current adult Probation and Parole caseloads exceed 300, well above the national average. The LEPC and Steering Committee agreed to fund an expansion of the successful Providence Safe Streets program as a collaborative state and local effort including the Department of Corrections, Department of Children Youth and Families, and the cities of Pawtucket, Central Falls and the town of Cumberland.

Information/Technology Issues

A consensus of Steering Committee members believed that limited current and future Byrne funds should continue to be used to create “enhancements” to the existing Justice Link public safety network rather than procuring new computers or basic network equipment. Integration projects that make various agencies’ database information available through web-based technology and those that assimilate existing databases are encouraged. The 2003 and 2004 grants provide funds to the Court and RI State Police to hire consultants/employees to assist local police departments to interface with the Courts database, Banner Courts. Further, other proposed state/municipal criminal justice agencies database interfaces will be expedited including Domestic Violence data, Victims data, Disposition/Expungement data, No Contact Orders, Habeas orders and others.

Enhanced Forensic Laboratory Services

It has been a concern for years that the State Crime Laboratory is located at the University of Rhode Island in southern RI while the DNA lab is located at the Department of Health in Providence. A recently passed bond issue approved a new public safety complex for the RI State Police which in turn has agreed to host a new statewide forensics laboratory that would combine the Crime Lab with the DNA lab. In the interim, a crucial two-year accreditation process began such that the two separate forensic laboratories would ultimately meet or exceed the required minimum qualifications and standards for national accreditation. The primary Byrne cost involved the hiring of a Quality Control Manager who was responsible for creating the necessary environment (evidence storage, laboratory policy and procedure manuals, quality and safety manuals, and staff training) for the Laboratories to meet the requirements for accreditation within a two-year period. This effort has been augmented with Rhode Island’s Coverdell Forensic Improvement grant.

Community Defense Advocacy (Minority Outreach/Community Partnership)

The Chief Justice's Permanent Advisory Committee on women and minorities in the Courts study recently concluded that an overwhelming percentage of minority citizens has a very low level of confidence and trust in the court system and the Office of the Public Defender. A high percentage of the clients represented by the Public Defender are minorities. This new project calls for hiring a community liaison employee to assist minority clients and their families, very much like a victim's advocate does for victims. This community liaison will also cope with immigration problems,

housing problems, employment, and educational issues for the client. In addition, staff will develop a literacy/tutoring program in the office for the community.

Byrne Local Pass-Through Focus (42%)

The Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC), a committee comprised of ten chiefs of municipal police departments (selected by the R.I. Police Chiefs Association to represent it) meets several times annually to plan for the equitable distribution of the Byrne local pass through funds (42%) in addition to the LLEBG funds awarded the state.

The LEPC, with the assistance of the RIJC's Statistical Analysis Center, created and approved a new formula for allocating approximately 80% of the Byrne pass-through award to each department in Byrne FY-02 when the 2000 Census was released. The formula, to be used throughout this decade, created a new minimum award (1% of available formula pass-through funds) and adjusted other allocations based on population and Part I crimes. Most police departments have continued to use their formula allocations to procure J-Link-related technology (mobile data terminals for patrol vehicles; digital mug shot systems, other computer/network enhancements) and communications systems. Several other departments will concentrate on "Community Policing/Crime Prevention" activities in addition to other programs.

The LEPC reserves approximately 20% of the pass-through funding for discretionary purposes. The LEPC voted unanimously to waive a portion of the discretionary pass-through funds in order to support in-service training at the RI Municipal Training Academy. Also earmarked is partial funding of a computer technician at the State Police that provides computer-related technical assistance to local departments. The LEPC also supports several multijurisdictional operations with this discretionary pool of Byrne funds. Further, all interested departments are allocated \$1,250 - \$1,500 in the Cops That Care Line Officer mini-grant program that urges line officers to propose police/community activities to their chief with the goal of improving relations with community residents, especially youths and seniors.

Crime Prevention/Community Policing

Since the early 1970s, the Justice Commission has administered the Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act, the only state grant the agency manages. The \$50,000 in state funds annually earmarked for crime prevention activities has principally supported police departments and local, neighborhood-based groups that are active in their respective communities. In addition, the funds have supported a partnership between the RI Justice Commission and the RI Crime Prevention Association.

2003 marked only the second year that federal Byrne funding (statewide as opposed to the local pass-through) has been designated specifically for crime prevention activities. The annual sum of \$25,000 supported additional police department programs, other model programs, training, and the creation of several new active neighbor organizations.

Evaluations and Needs Assessments

The RI Justice Commission reserves \$60,000 of planning and administration funds to support independent evaluations of projects, the performance of identified needs assessments, and the provision of specified technical assistance. The Director of the RIJC Statistical Analysis Center oversees the third party subcontracting process. Complete evaluation and needs assessment reports are viewable on the RIJC website at www.rijjustice.com.

The RIJC commissioned three evaluations/needs assessments during this report period including:

- **Assessment of RILETS Security (confidential)**
- **Evaluation of Domestic Violence Shelters**
- **Assessment of Attorney General Prosecutor Caseload**

Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee Membership (12/02)

Chief George Kelley, Chair
Pawtucket Police Department

Chief Jamie Hainsworth
Glocester Police Department

Chief Peter Brousseau
West Warwick Police Department

Chief J. David Smith
Narragansett Police Department

Col. Stephen McCartney
Warwick Police Department

Chief Anthony Silva
Cumberland Police Department

Chief Charles Golden
Newport Police Department

Chief Thomas Tighe
Jamestown Police Department

Chief Russell Serpa
Bristol Police Department

Chief Vincent Vespia, Jr.
South Kingstown Police Department

Rhode Island Justice Commission Staff

David J. LeDoux
Grants Manager

Gina Caruolo
SAC Director

Gail Pereira
Byrne Administrator

Kathy Loiselle
Recording/Corresponding Secretary

Thomas A. Mongeau
Executive Director

Specific Statewide Byrne Grants

Public Defender (4 year project)	2003	2004
Minority Outreach/Community Partnership Project	\$105,000	\$101,500
<p>Project began in June 2003. It targets the lower income community in an effort to develop and maintain relationships with its client community and to improve the delivery of its services. Further, the project aims to educate the public about the justice system in general and the Public Defender in particular and to increase the sensitivity of Public Defender staff with issues involving the minority community, particularly persons of color and to strengthen the personal relationships regarding the representation function. Project funds have been used to hire an outreach coordinator and to create brochures in several languages to help educate minority populations</p>		
RI Judiciary/Courts (4 year project)	2003	2004
Drug Court Expansion Project	\$414,000	\$400,362
<p>Project seeks to integrate substance abuse treatment services within the criminal justice process and divert drug offenders from the traditional criminal-court process to a forum where a therapeutic program is offered to the defendant to help him/her modify behavior, improve his/her overall quality of life, and reduce recidivism.</p>		
RI Judiciary/Courts (4 years state set-aside)	2003	2004
Justice Link Integration Activities (4 years)	\$75,000	\$72,500
<p>Allows for the Courts to hire two contract employees to perform basic computer support within the Judiciary. This “backfill” support will allow full time Court employees possessing the technical skills required to successfully implement the Courts/Police Department RMS interface— a top J-Link priority, and other planned data interfaces affecting the law enforcement community.</p>		
RI Justice Commission	2003	2004
Enhance RI Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act (4 years state set-aside)	\$27,250	\$26,325
<p>The Justice Commission administers the RI Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act, the only state grant this SAA manages. The RIJC earmarks \$50,000 in state funds annually for crime prevention activities and has principally supported police departments and local, grass roots, neighborhood-based groups that are active in their respective communities. The Steering Committee made crime prevention a top state priority in the current four-year plan and designated \$25,000 in statewide Byrne funds specifically for crime prevention activities through the enhancement of the state program.</p>		

Cops That Care (<i>multi-year project</i>)	\$50,000	\$50,000
<p>Mini-grant program provides the opportunity for each RI municipal police department to receive a stipend of \$1,250 intended to support one or more short-term, police/community relations' project over the course of the year. The Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee created the Cops That Care program on behalf of the RI Police Chiefs Association. These funds were in addition to the formula allocations to police departments under the Byrne local pass through portion of the award. The principle goal of this activity is enhanced partnerships between local police and their community using a proactive approach rather than a reactive response to solving community problems.</p>		
RI Department of Corrections (<i>4 year project</i>)	2003	2004
High Risk Discharge Planning/ReEntry Project	\$484,000	\$467,500
<p>This project is aimed at protecting public safety while concentrating on supervising offenders in the community and preparing offenders for their return to their communities.</p>		
RI Department of Corrections	2003	2004
Safe Streets Project (Byrne Statewide) (Local Pass Through)	\$164,760	\$101,500 \$25,000
<p>The Safe Streets Project is an expansion of the successful program in Providence. The expansion includes police departments in Pawtucket, Central Falls and Cumberland. Police officers and probation officers partner several nights weekly to monitor high-risk youthful offenders in the community. Probationers may be on juvenile or adult probation. Offenders have often been incarcerated, either in the juvenile Training School or in the Adult Correctional Institution. Teams work evenings and weekends, sharing information and conducting scheduled as well as unscheduled visits in the home and community to provide intensive supervision for high risk youthful offenders, including sex offenders and gang members.</p>		
RI State Crime Lab (<i>2 years state set-aside</i>)	2003	2004
Statewide Forensics Accreditation	\$95,750	\$125,600
<p>The project goal is to assist the State Crime Laboratory (SCL) at the University of Rhode Island and the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) within the Rhode Island Department of Health, to meet the standard accreditation guidelines. A report was issued concerning shortcomings in both Laboratories including facility improvements, training recommendations and service needs. Both Labs are working to implement the facilities improvement recommendations regarding evidence storage and two part-time technical writers were hired to assist both Laboratories prepare the necessary manuals.</p>		

Other Byrne Continuation Projects

RI Municipal Training Academy (4 years local pass-through)	2003	2004
In-Service Training		\$25,000
The RI Municipal Training Academy (RIMPA) conducted police in-service training programs servicing all RI municipal and State Police departments during the report period. Additionally, nominal funds helped to launch an agency web-site.		
Hate Crimes Training	\$5,000	\$18,000
The RI Municipal Training Academy (RIMPA) conducted police in-service training programs servicing all RI municipal and State Police departments during the report period. Additionally, nominal funds helped to launch an agency web-site.		
Multijurisdictional Operations (ongoing local pass-through)	2003	2004
Attorney General's Homicide Task Force	\$5,000	\$18,000
The Department of Attorney General, Providence Police Department, North Providence Police Department and the Rhode Island State Police formed an ongoing multijurisdictional task force exclusively for the purpose of investigating and prosecuting the members of the target group responsible for identified homicides. In connection with these homicide investigations, task force members also identified, arrested, and prosecuted several individuals for various narcotics and other violations.		
West Warwick's X-File Operation	\$76,864	
The Coventry Detective Division along with the West Warwick Special Investigations Unit conducted a joint, ongoing narcotics investigation into one of the areas busiest and well-known drug dealers. The multi-jurisdictional task force included members of the West Warwick Special Investigations Unit, the Coventry Police Narcotics Unit, Cranston Special Operations Group and the Warwick Special Operations Group. The Attorney General's Office handled all the prosecution efforts and worked closely with members of the group. The LEPC approved funding for the project appropriating an initial \$50,000 and then another \$26,864 to cover the costs of the project which ended up being the first multi-jurisdictional task force utilizing digital technology during a wire intercept. The task force assembled and put together a plan to utilize overtime, surveillance, informants, and wiretaps that that would eventually lead to the arrest of not only the target, but two support levels of suppliers. A total of 46 arrests were made throughout the Kent County area making this one of the largest drug busts in the area in recent years.		

Byrne FY 2003 Discretionary Grant - The Station Fire Relief - \$450,000

United States Senator Jack Reed was able to secure an Edward Byrne Memorial discretionary grant in the amount of \$450,000 to provide financial relief to state and municipal agencies provided first response and after math services in relation to the devastating fire that swept through “The Station” nightclub on Thursday, February 21, 2003 in the Rhode Island town of West Warwick.

Town of West Warwick	\$142,828
The Station fire occurred within the jurisdiction of the town of West Warwick. Consequently, civilians and law enforcement officials from the West Warwick Police Department represented most first responders and subsequently supplied site security and investigatory activity, processed fingerprints and dental records of deceased victims and staffed the Family of Victims response center. The town of West Warwick, as a consequence, bore the burden of providing many necessities to first responders (civilians and law enforcement officials). The town provided food, temporary storage and sanitary facilities, film and processing, a laptop computer and software to track victims/events, and basic office supplies and telephone service for the Family of Victims response center among others.	
City of Warwick	\$47,327
The City of Warwick provided initial response to the Station fire and subsequently supplied site security, investigatory activity, locating witnesses and staffed the Family of Victims response center (located in the City of Warwick).	
Town of Coventry	\$10,351
The Town of Coventry provided over a dozen officers to assist with the Station Fire rescue efforts including site security, investigatory activity, processed fingerprints and dental records of deceased victims and staffed the Family of Victims response center.	
RI Department of Attorney General	\$145,527
Attorney General (AG) staff responding to the scene of the Station fire provided legal advice to investigators from the West Warwick Police Department, Rhode Island State Police, Rhode Island State Fire Marshal, and the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This advice included the drafting of search warrants and related issues, assisting investigators with the interviews of witnesses, and providing overall investigative advice particularly related to the management and security of the fire scene. The remainder of funds allocated to the RI Attorney General's office was slated for trial expenses, specifically, the securing of expert witnesses.	
RI State Police	\$70,555
The RI State Police provided initial response to the Station fire and subsequently supplied site security and investigatory activity, processed fingerprints and dental records of deceased victims and staffed the Family of Victims response center. State Police also provided security during initial grand jury proceedings.	
RI Department of Health	\$43,762
The RI Department of Health provided forensic services in identifying many injured victims via fingerprints and dental records (and in a few cases, DNA). Further, the medical examiner's office performed autopsies and toxicological tests on nearly all victims of the fire.	

Subgrants to State/Local Criminal Justice Agencies
(by Byrne Designated Program Areas)
(by state calendar years — federal fiscal years vary)

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/Project Activities	2003	2004
Barrington	15-b	J-Link Computerization:	\$8,570*	\$8,570*
Bristol	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Desktop Computer, Digital Voice Recorder System	\$17,141	\$17,141*
Burrillville	15-b 26	J-Link Computerization: LAN Server, Digital Camera, ASAP Software Licenses Anti-Terrorism Equipment: Invisio Bone Conduction headsets	\$10,713	\$10,713*
Central Falls	15-b 4	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, School Resource Officer Program: Patrol bikes and helmets, officer overtime, Volunteer Recognition meeting/dinner expenses	\$21,426	\$21,426
Charlestown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Network Server Computer, Desktop Computers, Uninterruptable Power Supply Batteries, IMC RMS Investigations Module, P25 Mobile Radios, Latent Fingerprint Kit	\$8,570	\$8,570
Coventry	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Software upgrades, Mobile Data Terminals, Emergency Backup Generator System.	\$21,426	\$21,426
Cranston	15-b	J-Link Computerization:	\$51,422*	\$51,422*
Cumberland	15-b 4 7a	J-Link Computerization: Livescan Software Upgrade Enhanced Community Policing & Delivery of Service: , Community Training Supplies, Manuals, Refreshments Off Road Motorcycle. In-Service Training: Certified RAD instructor Training, CALEA Training, CALEA Consultant Agency Evaluation.	\$21,634 •	\$21,426•
East Greenwich	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Video Technology Upgrade	\$10,713	\$10,713*

* Application Pending

† Combination of 2002 & 2003 Byrne

• Combination of 2003 & 2004 Byrne

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/Project Activities	2003	2004
East Providence	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Time Lapsed VCR, Dictaphone Recorder, Fax Machine, Desktop Computers, Laser Printer, Digital Camera, VCR IMC, Livescan, CD/PD & CDMA Fees	\$27,854	\$27,854
Foster	15-b 22	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Software, Telephone Networking Service Anti-Drunk Driving Program: Officer Overtime	\$8,570† •	\$8,570†•
Glocester	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Network Server & Backup System, Software Color Printer, Internet Access, scanner, Backup Power Supply, Computer Consultant Fees. 2004: Desktop Computers, LaserJet Printers.	\$11,195 †	\$8,570*
Hopkinton	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Mobile Data Terminal, DataMax software, CDPD Fees. 2004: Computer Monitors, Mobile Radios, Copier/Printers, Fax Machine, Toner Cartridges	\$8,570	\$8,570
Jamestown	15-b 7a	J-Link Computerization: Software, Desktops & Upgrades, Consultant for IT Setup and Maintenance, Homeland Security funding grant writer. In-Service Training: Recruit training	\$8,570	\$8,570*
Johnston	15-b 7a	J-Link Computerization: Relocate Communications/Dispatch area, Relocate Killingly Street Community Police Sub-Station In-Service Training: Racial Sensitivity/Profiling Training	\$27,854 •	\$27,854•
Lincoln	15-b	J-Link Computerization: IMC RMS Upgrade (5-year Byrne funding project)	\$17,141	\$17,141
Little Compton	15-b	J-Link Computerization:	\$8,570*	\$8,570*
Middletown	15-b 16 4	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Encrypted Wireless Network Cards, Software, Digital Camera. Feasibility Study of Department Operations: Citizens Police Academy: Officer Overtime, Supplies	\$17,141	\$17,141

* Application Pending

† Combination of 2002 & 2003 Byrne

• Combination of 2003 & 2004 Byrne

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/Project Activities	2003	2004
Narragansett	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Wireless license upgrades, Datamaxx Support fees, CDMA upgrade, Blackberries, Scanners, Network Cisco Switches. 2004: Digital Video Camera, Digital Cameras, Desktop/Laptop Upgrades, LaserJet Printer	\$21,426	\$21,426
New Shoreham	15-b	J-Link Computerization:	\$8,570*	\$8,570*
Newport	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Mobile Server Upgrades, Supplies	\$27,854	\$27,854
North Kingstown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals and Supplies. 2004: AVID Video Enhancement Equipment, training, and Storage Unit, Misc. Storage supplies	\$21,426	\$21,426
North Providence	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Maintenance fees for IMC, Identix and MDT's.	\$21,426	\$21,426
North Smithfield	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals	\$8,570•	\$8,570•
Pawtucket	7-a	J-Link Computerization: Telephone and Backup Generator System replacement. 2004: Motorola Handheld Radios	\$59,992	\$59,992
Portsmouth	15-b	J-Link Computerization:	\$10,713*	\$10,713*
Providence	15-b 7-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals Antiterrorism: Officer overtime costs to conduct Homeland Defense initiatives	\$158,551•	\$158,551•
Richmond	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Upgrade and replace Computer Workstations & Peripherals. 2004: Mobile Data Terminal Wireless Network, IMC Interface and Maintenance.	\$8,570	\$8,570
Scituate	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals. 2004: Desktop Computers, IMC Interface, Mobile Antennas, Projector.	\$8,570	\$8,570

* Application Pending

† Combination of 2002 & 2003 Byrne

• Combination of 2003 & 2004 Byrne

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/Project Activities	2003	2004
Smithfield	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Network Upgrades, File Server Backup Software, Network Storage.	\$17,141	\$17,141
South Kingstown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Laser Mapping System Upgrade, Mobile Data Terminals, Intoxilyzer Replacement/Upgrade. 2004: Livescan Lease, IMC/Livescan/Laser Fiche Maintenance.	\$21,426	\$21,426
Tiverton	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Mobile Data Terminals, Software. 2004: Touch Screen MDT's, Antennas and Surge Protectors, Firewall installation.	\$10,713	\$10,713
Warren	15-b	J-Link Computerization:	\$8,570*	\$8,570*
Warwick	15-b	J-Link Computerization:	\$59,992 *	\$59,992*
West Greenwich	4	Educating Young Drivers: Officer Overtime, Informational Flyers, Gasoline Expenses	\$8,570	\$8,570
West Warwick	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Alternate Light Source, Livescan System, MDT Upgrades, Data Conversion	\$21,426	\$21,426*
Westerly	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Mobile Data Terminals	\$21,426 •	\$21,426•
	4	In Service Training: Computerized Gun Range, Smart Board, and Software TV, VCR/DVD Combo, Media Storage, Misc. Supplies		
Woonsocket	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Mobile Data Terminals, Digital Video Upgrade, Livescan/DataMax/Cell Maintenance Fees, Monitors	\$27,854	\$27,854
Totals			\$857,033	\$857,033

* Application Pending

† Combination of 2002 & 2003 Byrne

• Combination of 2003 & 2004 Byrne

The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act)

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) became law in 1974 and was amended in 2002. The State of Rhode Island has been an active participant since 1975, receives appropriations annually and has received approximately \$8 million since 1975. Grant funds may be used for many purposes related to delinquency prevention and improvement of the juvenile justice system. Funding recommendations are developed by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and then approved by the RI Justice Commission Policy Board. The goals of the JJAC have remained unchanged. Principally, they are to carry out the mandates of the JJDP Act:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO);
- Jail Removal (juveniles not to be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults);
- Sight and Sound Separation of juveniles (from adults);
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) - addresses efforts to reduce the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention/correctional facilities, jails, and lockups who are members of minority groups if such proportion exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population.

Rhode Island has maintained substantive compliance with the four JJDP Act mandates since 1995. The Juvenile Justice Specialist, along with the JJAC, have committed its energies to:

- Creating conditions in RI communities that promote positive development of youth;
- Reducing youth-related problems, i.e. teen pregnancy, substance abuse, school drop outs;
- Advocating the development and implementation of projects related to young people;
- Increasing collaboration among community sectors, such as human service, business, law enforcement and religious institutions, to address youth problems.

Program Highlights

2003

Total Award
\$688,688

2004

Total Award
\$688,688

State Advisory Group – Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

When Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) in 1974, it recognized that the success of the federal involvement in juvenile justice would rest on the shoulders of committed and experienced individuals at the state and local level. The State Advisory Groups or SAGs were made an integral part of the JJDPA to allow this experience, commitment and local perspective to play a significant role in delinquency prevention and juvenile justice reform. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is Rhode Island's SAG.

The citizen members of the JJAC are appointed by the Governor. Appointees come from the public and private sectors and represent a broad cross-section of experience and philosophy. As the Governor's appointees, the JJAC membership has the credibility and influence necessary to work effectively with local communities and organizations. The experience of the JJAC membership allows it to effectively assess the particular problems and needs of the local communities, to develop sensible priorities and to identify, support and monitor those who develop and operate the programs and activities funded by federal dollars. The experience and dedication of volunteer members of citizen advocacy groups is vital to the effective and efficient use of the federal grant dollars. With their ties to local communities, state and local organizations, JJAC members are able to generate a local investment in the fight against youth crime which often translates to a financial investment from state and local government. By leveraging federal funds with these other resources, the JJAC has been able to maximize the impact of the JJDPA formula grant "seed" money.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

Brother Brendan Gerrity, Chair
President, Ocean Tides

Dottie Gardiner, Vice Chair
Child Advocate, Office of the Child Advocate

Warren Hulbert
Acting Director, RI Training School for Youth

Mr. Stephen King
Prin. Project Mgr., RI Supreme Court

Kathleen Griffin
Juvenile Probation Unit, DCYF

Alberta Catallozzi
Oliver Hazard Perry Middle School

Lt. Emil Fioravanti
Providence Police Department

Lidia Oster
Juvenile Intake Officer, RI Family Court

Sandra Starnino-Londardo
Private Practice, Juvenile Counseling/Intervention

Walter Baptista, Ret.
RI Dept. of Corrections

Hon. Jeremiah S. Jeremiah
Chief Judge, RI Family Court

Cindy Soccio
RI Dept. of the Attorney General

Angela Paulhus, Esq.
RI Family Court

Joseph Le
Executive Director, S.E.D.C.

Vincent MacAteer
RI Dept. of the Attorney General

Hon. Kathleen Voccola
Judge, RI Family Court

Geneva Singletary-Johnson
Citizen Representative

Hon. Pamela Macktaz
Judge, RI Family Court

Lt. Paul Kennedy
Providence Police Department

Robert O'Neil
Family Therapy, Citizen Representative

Fred Trapassi
Pheonix Academy

Kara Geoghan
Youth Member

Sarah Riley
Youth Member

Elizabeth M. Gilheeney
*Juvenile Justice Specialist
Justice Commission*

Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act Formula Grant Allocation

Agency	Project	Description	2003	2004
Justice Commission	Planning and Administration		\$60,000	\$60,000
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee	JJAC – Administration/ Prevention Activities		\$7,988	\$691
Big Sisters of Rhode Island	Mentoring Program; New Tools for Living	Mentoring Program for girls transitioning out of Training School	\$7,152	\$0
CORE Associates	Capacity Building: Gender Specific Justice System	Research at RI Training School - Girls Unit	\$0	\$50,000
Dept. of Attorney General	Gang Resistance Intervention Program	Community based education and assistance focusing on gang related topics	\$62,200	\$0
Dept. of Attorney General	Literacy & Truancy Program	Various programs to promote conflict resolution, improve literacy skills, and motivate academic achievement and job-readiness among students who are the most "at-risk"	\$23,297	\$63,200
Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital	FireSafe Families	Prevention & early intervention to reduce risk of recidivism among juvenile firesetters	\$37,997	\$0
Institute for the Study & Practice of Nonviolence	Training Coordinator	Trainings, seminars, evaluation, support, follow up, family trainings and rapid responses to violent incidents and street work	\$31,600	\$0
Mt. Hope Learning Center	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program	After-school educational and enrichment activities for children from low income families	\$26,600	\$0
Narragansett Indian Tribe	Tribal Youth Court	Tribal court for juvenile offenders	\$20,000	\$10,000
Office of the Public Defender	Detention Response	Juvenile Defender – early intervention	\$0	\$79,000
Progreso Latino	Juvenile Programs	Comprehensive after-school module and six week summer program for youth	\$25,000	\$0
Rhode Island Family Court	Truancy Court Program	Weekly court reviews, family services, counseling, and case tracking during the school year.	\$53,400	\$0
Rhode Island Family Court	Drug Court	Drug Court activities	\$0	\$252,800

Agency	Project	Description	2003	2004
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center	Prevention of Abuse	Support for children of incarcerated parents	\$25,500	\$0
Socio-Economic Development Corporation for SouthEast Asians	School Dropout/Gang Prevention Program	Comprehensive, year-round effort that serves at-risk Southeast Asian youth	\$50,233	\$52,997
Sophia Academy	Sophia Academy	Gender specific middle school program for girls	\$31,500	\$0
South Providence Neighborhood Ministries	Louie's Place	After school & summer program to improve academics; non-violent problem solving	\$26,666	\$0
Stopover Services of Newport County	Attendance Outreach: "More Days In School"	To improve school attendance in schools through a program of direct intervention	\$24,730	\$0
The San Miguel School	The San Miguel School STAY Project	Program provides support to students transitioning and matriculating through high school and into post graduate study/work	\$23,745	\$0
Town of Coventry Department of Human Services	Project Inter-Connect	Reducing youth delinquency and youth violence through the development and implementation of various projects	\$24,580	\$0
Volunteers of Warwick Schools, Inc.	HEADS UP: An Elementary Violence Prevention Program	Primary early intervention; an elementary school violence prevention curriculum	\$18,000	\$0
West Warwick Police Department	West Warwick Police Youth League	After school program to offer safe, educational, athletic, and properly supervised alternatives for children	\$17,500	\$0
Work Opportunities Unlimited	School to Work	Job training and placement for at-risk youth	\$16,000	\$0
Youth In Action	From Struggling Youth to Extraordinary Leader	Afterschool programming, including arts activities, health and violence prevention workshops, community service opportunities, intensive leadership training, and academic assistance	\$0	\$45,000
Spectrum Associates	Disproportionate Minority Contact	DMC research project	\$75,000	\$75,000
Totals			\$688,688	\$688,688

Title V Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act Funding

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awards the Title V Delinquency Prevention Program specifically to support programs at the community level. The Title V initiative seeks to establish a comprehensive nationwide approach to delinquency prevention by placing the planning effort and control of resources at the grass roots level.

Under the Title V Program, communities adopt a framework for prevention activities, receive technical assistance and compete for “seed money” to initiate projects to reduce locally identified risk factors for delinquency. Initial results in Rhode Island show that Title V efforts have proven successful in bringing together broad-based groups of community residents to design prevention programs based on the unique needs for their communities. The level of community ownership and investment is evidenced in part by the high levels of cash and in-kind match resources provided by the subgrantees.

No Title V funding was appropriated to the states in 2003.

City	Project Description	2003	2004
Channel One – Central Falls/City of Central Falls	Square Mile Community Coalition	\$0	\$30,000
City of East Providence	East Providence Task Force Prevention	\$0	\$11,500
Pawtucket Substance Abuse Prevention Task Force	Pawtucket Comprehensive Strategy Coalition	\$0	\$25,000
Town of North Smithfield	North Smithfield Prevention Task Force	\$0	\$17,500
West Warwick Police Department	Juvenile Protective Services	\$0	\$16,000
Totals		\$0	\$100,000

Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act Challenge Grant

In 1992, reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 added Part E, State Challenge Activities, to the programs funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The purpose of Part E is to provide initiatives for states participating in the Formula Grants Program to develop, adopt and improve statewide policies and programs in one or more of ten specified Challenge areas.

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) determined that there was a great need for program activity in the area of truancy prevention/intervention and gender specific to girls at the Rhode Island Training School for youth.

2003 was the last year Challenge Grant funding was made available to the states.

Agency	Project Description	2003	2004
CORE Associates	Capacity Building: Gender Specific	\$68,000	\$0
Office of the Public Defender	Juvenile Public Defender Project	\$19,500	\$0
Totals		\$87,500	\$0

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) Program

Congress enacted the **Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG)** Program to encourage states to hold delinquent youth responsible for their offenses through accountability-based sanctions. The JAIBG seeks to help restore the broken bonds between the juvenile offender and the victimized community. The JAIBG program's goals and objectives dovetailed with recommendations made by Governor Almond's Task Force on Juvenile Justice.

In FY 2003 & 2004, the Rhode Island award was distributed as follows:

Agency	Project Description	2003	2004
Capital City Community Center	Comprehensive Strategy Site - Providence	\$52,600	\$0
Channel One – Central Falls	Juvenile Hearing Board	\$12,957	\$0
City of Central Falls	Comprehensive Strategy Site – Central Falls	\$52,600	\$0
City of Newport	Comprehensive Strategy Site - Newport	\$52,600	\$0
City of Pawtucket	Comprehensive Strategy Site - Pawtucket	\$52,600	\$0
Department of Children, Youth and Families	Juvenile Corrections Reform Program	\$142,000	\$0
Department of Attorney General	Community Crime Prevention Project; Prosecutor	\$142,000	\$58,560
Rhode Island Family Court	Drug Court	\$300,753	\$234,240
Office of the Public Defender	Juvenile Response Unit	\$170,400	\$73,200
Pawtucket Police Department	Pawtucket Juvenile Hearing Board	\$18,334	\$0
Scituate Police Department	Scituate Juvenile Hearing Board	\$17,812	\$0
Town of North Smithfield	North Smithfield Juvenile Hearing Board	\$4,757	\$0
Town of Warren	Juvenile Justice Hearing Board	\$2,900	\$0
Tri-Town Community Action Agency	Johnston/Smithfield & Foster/Glocester Juvenile Hearing Board	\$28,547	\$0
RIJC Admin	Planning and Administration	\$61,940	\$800
Totals		\$1,112,800	\$366,800

After-School Alternatives

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee firmly believes that after-school activities are an essential element of effective delinquency prevention programming. It has been documented nationally that 79 percent of all juvenile offending activities occur between the hours of 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Rhode Island statistics mirror national standards regarding hours of peak juvenile offending. In an effort to address these factors, the JJAC has specifically funded after-school activities, such as the following, under the JJDPA Formula Grant program in 2003 and 2004.

- **Progreso Latino**
Comprehensive service leadership/after school activities and summer program for youth.
- **Socio-Economic Development Corp. for SouthEast Asians (SEDC)**
Enhances academic skills through after school tutoring and summer program for at risk South East Asian youth.
- **Mt. Hope Learning Center**
After school educational and enrichment activities for children from low income families.
- **South Providence Neighborhood Ministries**
After school and summer program to help youth improve school success, teach critical thinking and leadership skills.

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victims Assistance Formula Grant Program

The Rhode Island Justice Commission has administered the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victims Assistance Program since 1985, when the program was first enacted by Congress. The Act is funded through fines paid by those convicted of violating federal laws. The VOCA program has the most restrictive regulations of all RIJC-administered grant programs as funds are strictly intended to support direct services to victims of violent crime. The Act requires priority be given to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and other groups identified by the state as being "under-served" victims of violent crimes.

Program Highlights

2003

Total Award
\$1,537,067

2004

Total Award
\$1,697,640

The Rhode Island Justice Commission made 28 VOCA awards in 2003 totaling \$1,537,067 and in 2004, a total of 32 awards totaling \$1,697,640.

Training Conferences

The Rhode Island Justice Commission has also used VOCA funding to plan and implement statewide training conferences, including one held on April 27, 2001, "Protecting the Elderly from Fraud, Abuse, and Financial Exploitation." Conferences have provided learning and networking opportunities to two hundred attendees. Conference participants represented a variety of victim-related disciplines including law enforcement, education, clergy, medical, government and direct service providers. The conferences allowed participants that would not normally interact to come together and explore other's ideas and discuss solutions to common problems facing crime victims.

VOCA Advisory Committee

Originally established in 1986, the VOCA Advisory Committee consists of representatives from both the public and private sectors. The Committee meets throughout the year and works with the Rhode Island Justice Commission to identify the needs of victims of crime, set goals for distribution of federal dollars, establish procedures for applicants to submit grant requests, and make recommendations for the funding of grant programs. The Committee and Rhode Island Justice Commission staff review progress of individual grantees toward stated goals.

VOCA Advisory Committee

Stephen King

*Policy Analyst
Rhode Island Supreme Court*

Cathy Lewis

*Case Worker
Casey Family Services*

Lee Baker

*Project Coordinator
Department of Children, Youth and Families*

David Smith

*Supervisor, Department of Mental Health
Retardation, and Hospitals*

James Ganaway

*President
Casey Family Services*

Wendy Becker

*Assistant Professor
Rhode Island College
School of Social Work*

Joseph Persia

RIJC VOCA Administrator

VOCA Victims Assistance Subgrants for FY 2003 - 2004

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2003	2004
Attorney General's Office Statewide	Statewide Victim Assistance/ Information Service	Maintains expansion of services to felony crime victims with focus on priority victim populations to reduce trauma and aid recovery	\$32,172	\$40,000
Adoption Rhode Island Statewide	VOCA Family Support Project	Provides support services to abused children and their adoptive families	\$22,172	\$27,000
Center for Hispanic Policy & Advocacy Providence	AYUDAME/HELPME	Provides a response to the growing Latino community by targeting victims who are newly arrived Latino immigrants	\$0	\$32,000
Child & Family Service of Newport Newport, Bristol, Washington Counties	Elderly Abuse Program	Provides outreach, assessment, advocacy, case management, and treatment for victims of elderly abuse and their families	\$32,000	\$40,000
Community Counseling Center Pawtucket, Central Falls	Trauma Treatment Program	Provides mental health counseling to children and adults who have been sexually abused or traumatized by crime and/or their families	\$34,000	\$40,000
Comprehensive Community Action Program Providence County	Enhanced Case Management Program	Provides education, support and intervention services aimed at helping teens eliminate violence from their lives	\$27,500	\$28,120
Capital City Community Center Providence	Victims Assistance Program	Meets psychological, emotional and practical needs of victims through counseling, case management, advocacy and referral	\$47,172	\$47,172
Federal Hill House Association Providence	Victims Assistance	Provides immediate, on-going service to identified victims of violent crime	\$35,172	\$39,000
Interfaith Counseling Center, Inc. Statewide	Interfaith Counseling Victims Assistance	Focus on all types of crime victimization, with special outreach to male and female victims of clergy sexual abuse and victims of domestic violence within faith communities	\$14,172	\$25,000
Family Service of Rhode Island, Inc. Providence	Police Go Team	Provides clinician on call 24/7 to respond to Providence Police calls from scene of violent crime or domestic abuse	\$31,172	\$38,969

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2003	2004
Institute for Study & Practice of Nonviolence Providence	Nonviolence Streetworkers Program	Provides crisis intervention, referrals, 24 hour on call, hospital visits/advocacy, court advocacy, etc.	\$0	\$28,500
Justice Assistance Statewide	Project Victim Services	Provides victims who are suffering from the loss of a family member through homicide support services	\$32,172	\$38,000
The Kent Center, Inc. Kent County	Victims of Crime Act - Counseling	Provides clinical intervention and support program for adults who have been victims of traumatic violence and/or abuse	\$49,672	\$52,000
The Kent Center, Inc. Kent County	Case Management	Expands program to help meet demand by adding bachelor's level case manager	\$32,172	\$35,000
Office of the Child Advocate Statewide	Project Victims Service	Provide services and a means of compensation to young crime victims who are in the custody of the state	\$29,172	\$43,060
Rhode Island Family Court Providence, Bristol Counties	Family Domestic Violence Court	Court based case management including evaluation – Domestic Violence Services Director	\$52,172	\$52,172
Rhode Island Supreme Court Judicial Tech Center Statewide	Victims Assistance Portal	Provides victims of crime current inter-agency notification of criminal proceedings through web based victims assistance portal	\$337,067	\$99,000
Rhode Island Legal Services Inc. Statewide	Legal Assistance Project	Provides free legal representation for their clients who are seeking restraining orders, custody, visitation and child support in Civil Court	\$27,172	\$49,227
Rhode Island Parole Board Statewide	Enhanced Victim Services Project	Provides advocacy and assistance to victims	\$0	\$42,000
Rhode Island Victims Advocacy & Support Center	Project SOS (Survivors Outreach Services)	Provides for victims who are suffering from the loss of a family member through homicide support services	\$52,172	\$60,000

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2003	2004
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center Inc. Statewide	RI Children's Advocacy Center	Provides a team approach involving prosecutors, police, medical personnel, family human service providers for investigation and treatment of child sexual abuse cases	\$67,172	\$90,000
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center Inc. Statewide	Law Enforcement Advocacy Project	This project will make a Law Enforcement Advocate (LEA) available to the City of Providence	\$0	\$40,000
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center Inc. Statewide	Common Threads, Homicide Bereavement Program	Provides clinical services for families, friends and significant others of homicide victims	\$10,000	\$0
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center Inc. Statewide	Sexual Assault Victim Assistance	Provides crisis intervention, counseling services and legal advocacy for victims of sexual assault and their families	\$77,248	\$100,000
RI Department of Corrections Statewide	Comprehensive Office of Victim Services	Establishes an Office of Victim Services to work with victims and provide victim notification and information	\$52,172	\$60,000
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence Statewide	Domestic Violence - Victim advocacy	Provides services to victims of domestic violence through the seven member agencies and also through printing and distributing brochures	\$190,000	\$220,000
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence Statewide	Rhode Island Helpline	Provides a helpline for easy access to immediate, quality crisis intervention, support and referrals for all victims of crime in Rhode Island	\$73,172	\$82,000
Socio-Economic Development Ctr. for South East Asians Providence	Victims Assistance Program	Provides education and outreach to Southeast Asians who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and /or child abuse	\$45,856	\$45,856
Sisters Overcoming Abusive Relationships (SOAR) Statewide	Operational Support	Provides empowerment to women of domestic abuse by uniting female victims with trust and power sharing	\$26,800	\$30,000
St. Mary's Home for Children Statewide	Sexual Abuse Project	Comprehensive, family-based treatment for sexual abuse in families; treating the family as a system, fostering personal growth, independence and responsibility in all family members	\$50,172	\$55,500

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2003	2004
Tri-Town Community Action Agency North, West and South County	Victims Assistance Program	Provides crisis intervention, emergency services, mental health counseling, support services, forensic medical examination, and staff development and training	\$0	\$48,064
Women's Resource Center South County	Rejuvenations for Children	Expressive therapy program for children who are victims of or witness to domestic violence	\$20,000	\$30,000
Youth Pride	Victim Support Project	Provides victim outreach and services to gay, lesbian and transgender youth in RI	\$37,172	\$40,000
Totals			\$1,537,067	\$1,697,640

RHODE ISLAND WAS THE FIRST STATE IN THE NATION to pass a constitutional amendment through a constitutional convention guaranteeing victims the right to participate in the criminal justice process. The amendment is as follows:

"A victim of crime shall, as a matter of right be treated by agents of the state with dignity, respect and sensitivity during all phases of the criminal justice process. Such person shall be entitled to receive, from the perpetrator of the crime, financial compensation for any injury or loss caused by the perpetrator of the crime, and shall receive such other compensation as the state may provide. Before sentencing, the victim shall have the right to address the court regarding the impact which the perpetrator's conduct has had upon the victim."

Article I, Section 23 of the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

The State Justice Statistics (SJS) program for Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC) is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the United States Department of Justice. The purpose of the program is to provide partial support to state governments for the establishment and operation of Statistical Analysis Centers to collect, analyze, and report statistics on crime and justice to federal, state, and local levels of government, and to share state-level information nationally.

Since 1975, the Statistical Analysis Center of the Rhode Island Justice Commission has performed a critical role in providing decision-makers with information on crime and the criminal justice system. The issues addressed by the Statistical Analysis Center span the entire criminal justice system and include juvenile delinquency, violent crime, property crime, and systems improvement issues.

For 2003 and 2004, the Statistical Analysis Center proposed to continue those projects started in previous years:

- ***An incident-based crime-mapping project with the Coventry Police Department*** - The project extracted data from the police department records management system in an attempt to isolate factors contributing to crime and other problems.
- ***A sexual violence data collection and analysis project with the RI Department of Attorney General*** – The SAC has worked with the Department of Attorney General to create a dataset of sex crimes cases charged statewide in the calendar years 1997 and 1998. One of the objectives was to provide practitioners with useful data and analysis upon which to make strategic decisions. The SAC also has begun work with staff of the Department to create a system map of the process whereby individuals are registered and monitored in the state Sex Offender Registry.
- ***Maintenance of agency World Wide Web site*** – The SAC has worked to act as a clearinghouse for various juvenile and criminal justice statistics. These statistics are displayed in various formats at <http://www.rijustice.ri.gov/sac/index.htm>.

Program Highlights

2003

Total Award
\$50,000

2004

Total Award
\$50,000

- ***Death in Custody Reporting Act*** - the SAC assisted the Bureau of Justice Statistics in its mandate pursuant to the *Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000*. The goal of this project is to establish reporting procedures and data compilation of deaths that occur in the process of arrests. Data collection and reporting procedures were established for calendar year 2003 and 2004.
- ***Evaluations/Need's Assessments*** – the SAC monitored a **Department of Attorney General Workload Assessment**. The final report gave average case processing times as well as the projected number of cases per attorney and an empirically based formula for the projection of staffing needs in the Department. A second contract involved an **Evaluation of Domestic Violence Shelter Services and Projects**. The final report sought to answer if residential and community based services were reaching victims in need.

Beginning in July 2004 the SAC became involved in the operation of RIGL § 31-21.2-1, the Traffic Stop Statistics Act. Please refer to pages 47 and 48 within for additional information.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (LLEBG)

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program was first made available by Congress in 1996. The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs created a funding formula based on all law enforcement jurisdictions' reported Part I crimes (violent crimes) and populations to determine which municipalities would receive a direct grant. The minimum direct federal award was established at \$10,000. Municipalities not qualifying do not receive a direct federal award.

The state receives an LLEBG award and the Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC) is utilized to strategize the best use of these funds. The LEPC recommended that the state share be divided equally and awarded to those police departments that did not qualify for a direct federal grant. Each grant requires a 10 percent local match. The Rhode Island State Police receives a share as it provides law enforcement services to the town of Exeter.

The LLEBG program allows police wide discretion as to the use of the award. Police can purchase any equipment deemed necessary including guns, ammunition, radios, cars, vests, uniforms, etc. This is in contrast to the Byrne grant, which only allows the purchase of equipment essential to the implementation of a new project or program with measurable outcomes.

Rhode Island Police departments receiving direct federal LLEBG grant awards in 2003 and 2004 are shown in the following table. These departments report directly to the federal LLEBG office of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Department	2003	2004
Central Falls	\$34,847	\$12,249
Cranston	\$31,902	\$13,613
East Providence	\$25,936	\$0

Program Highlights

2003

Total Award
\$107,403
28 Subgrants

2004

Total Award
\$70,251
32 Subgrants

Department	2003	2004
Johnston	\$11,694	\$0
Newport	\$40,892	\$14,543
North Providence	\$12,411	\$0
Pawtucket	\$71,580	\$29,490
Providence	\$267,153	\$116,409
Warwick	\$40,733	\$14,419
West Warwick	\$27,527	\$0
Woonsocket	\$34,210	\$15,908
Totals	\$598,885	\$216,631

All other municipal police departments, in addition to the State Police (for Exeter, RI), receive an equal share of the state LLEBG award. These awards are administered by the Justice Commission.

Department	2003	2004
Barrington	\$3,836	\$2,195
Bristol	\$3,836	\$2,195
Burrillville	\$3,836	\$2,195
Charlestown	\$3,836	\$2,195
Coventry	\$3,836	\$2,195
Cumberland	\$3,836	\$2,195
East Greenwich	\$3,836	\$2,195
East Providence	\$0	\$2,195
Foster	\$3,836	\$2,195
Glocester	\$3,836	\$2,195
Hopkinton	\$3,836	\$2,195
Jamestown	\$3,836	\$2,195
Johnston	\$0	\$2,195
Lincoln	\$3,836	\$2,195
Little Compton	\$3,836	\$2,195
Middletown	\$3,836	\$2,195
Narragansett	\$3,836	\$2,195
New Shoreham	\$3,836	\$2,195
North Kingstown	\$3,836	\$2,195
North Smithfield	\$3,836	\$2,195
Portsmouth	\$3,836	\$2,195
Richmond	\$3,836	\$2,195
Scituate	\$3,836	\$2,195

Department	2003	2004
Smithfield	\$3,836	\$2,195
South Kingstown	\$3,836	\$2,195
Tiverton	\$3,836	\$2,195
Warren	\$3,836	\$2,195
Westerly	\$3,836	\$2,195
West Greenwich	\$3,836	\$2,195
West Warwick	\$0	\$2,195
Rhode Island State Police	\$3,836	\$2,195
Admin	\$0	\$2,206
Totals	\$107,408	\$70,251

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

Since 1995, the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) has helped States to improve the accuracy and national accessibility of criminal histories. NCHIP is an umbrella program designed to assist states in meeting evolving legislative and technical requirements regarding criminal histories and related records, such as protection order and sex offender registries. Interstate availability of such records is crucial with regard to criminal investigations, background checks for those applying for certain licenses, firearms purchases and those who work with children, the elderly and the disabled.

Program Highlights

2003

Total Award
\$600,000

2004

Total Award
\$384,000

In 2003, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the United States Department of Justice awarded Rhode Island \$600,000. The award addressed the following:

- Continuation of disposition clean-up projects at the criminal history repository and the courts;
- DoIT technical assistance to RILETS for municipal agency network configuration;
- Livescan cost contributions to the Department of Corrections and eight local police agencies;
- AFIS connection upgrade costs for the criminal history repository;
- Salary and benefits for a RILETS technician to assist municipal agencies.

In 2004, BJS awarded Rhode Island \$384,000 to address the following:

- Continued salary and benefits for a RILETS technician to assist municipal agencies;
- Software to convert RILETS to the Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM) standard;
- Continuation of DoIT technical assistance to RILETS for municipal agency network configuration;
- Continuation of disposition clean-up projects at the criminal history repository;
- Creation of a sex offender disposition report from the courts to the Sex Offender Community Notification Unit;
- Upgrades to Oracle licenses at the criminal history repository.

Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (NFSIA) Formula Grant

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) through the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (NFSIA) provides funds to states in a formula grant program. Funds received through the NFSIA are to be used to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes. NIJ requires certification that the State has an established forensic science laboratory or laboratory system that is accredited by an appropriate certifying body or will use a portion of the grant to prepare and apply for such accreditation within 2 years after the grant is awarded.

Program Highlights

2003

Total Award
\$29,805

2004

Total Award
\$57,052

Rhode Island laboratories began the accreditation process with the Coverdell 2002 award. The exercise has required that the State Crime Laboratory at the University of Rhode Island and the Forensic Science Laboratory at the Department of Health meet or exceed the required forensic laboratory standards that have been identified by international accreditation standards (ISO 17025). In order to meet those standards the State hired the National Forensic Science Technology Center (NFSTC) to conduct a Gap Analysis. NFSTC conducted audit classes and issued a report of each laboratory regarding compliance to the ISO 17025 standards. Sample manuals and documents were also given to the laboratories so that similar documents could be created.

The Gap Analysis revealed that the Forensic Science Laboratory at the Department of Health was seriously deficient in their long-term evidence storage capacity. These shortcomings compromised the laboratory's compliance with national DNA standards and jeopardized its connection to the national DNA database, CODIS-NDIS. A solution was reached whereby the Rhode Island State Police provided evidence storage space and Coverdell funds were used to partially cover the renovation expenses.

Traffic Stop Statistics Act and Data Collection

On July 2, 2004 RIGL §31-21.2-1 was enacted. This legislation amended the Traffic Stop Statistics Act (Act) that was passed by the Rhode Island General Assembly in 2000. The Act mandated a “study of traffic stops by the police to determine whether racial profiling was occurring” and required police to prohibit the practice of racial profiling. The Act required collection of data for all routine traffic stops made by the Rhode Island State Police and local police agencies.

Program Highlights

2004

Total Award
\$100,000

The legislation authorized the Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC) to conduct a study of routine traffic stops by the Rhode Island State Police and each municipal police department in order to determine whether racial profiling is occurring, and to examine whether searches of vehicles and motorists are being conducted in a disparate manner.

Upon passage the RIJC contracted with Northeastern University’s Institute on Race and Justice (Northeastern) to provide technical assistance with the data collection design and implementation and to conduct the final analysis of traffic stop statistics. The legislation specified that the RIJC should consult with community, police and civil rights representatives in the development of the data collection instrument and on any other issues relating to the implementation and enforcement of the Act. Accordingly, on July 19, 2004 a meeting was held in this regard.

In addition to the RIJC and Northeastern representatives those in attendance included the following:

- Chief Peter Brousseau, West Warwick Police Dept., RI Police Chiefs Association
- Chief J. David Smith, Narragansett Police Dept., RI Police Chiefs Association
- Frank Gallo, RI Law Enforcement Training Association
- Leo Carroll, University of Rhode Island
- Gary Dias, Executive High Sheriff, RI Police Chiefs Association
- Chief Michael Chalek, Cranston Police Dept., RI Police Chiefs Association
- Capt. Thomas Oates, Providence Police Department
- Michael Evora, RI Commission for Human Rights
- Maj. Paul Fitzgerald, Providence Police Department
- Jerry Coyne, Department of Attorney General
- Toby Ayers, NCCJ

- Col. Steven Pare, Rhode Island State Police
- Col. Stephen McCartney, Warwick Police Dept., RI Police Chiefs Association
- Peter Johnston, RI State FOP
- Patti Fairweather, Office of the Governor, Legal Counsel
- Steve Brown, ACLU

The main focus of this meeting was to discuss differences in what data would be collected in this study from the first study. The group immediately focused on the fact that there was a need to develop an instrument to better quantify reasons for stops and searches.

Another issue discussed was whether or not law enforcement agencies would be able to track a particular card back to an individual officer. The RIJC made it known that they will assign “lots” of cards with individual numbers to each department. However, it was also made clear that it would be up to the individual departments if they will then assign particular cards to particular officers.

Throughout the meeting it was strongly emphasized that training was essential to make the study successful. Training was necessary on many different levels since not only are departments mandated to collect data but also to audit the data for completeness and accuracy.

Over 70 individual representatives of agencies eventually attended a Train-the-Trainer session held in August 2004. At the session participants were instructed on the statute and their data collection and auditing responsibilities. Representatives from Northeastern University presented information about the last study, about data collection best practices and about potential problems that could occur if the study was not conducted properly. The RIJC SAC Director explained that each agency would be asked to designate a study contact, how cards would be distributed to the departments and the process by which the cards would be collected on a monthly basis. Following the session each Police Chief was sent an agency contact letter. This information was received back and entered into a database.

Once the card format was finalized Northeastern University ordered 300,000 cards. The SAC Director then began working with another RIJC staff member and Inspector Steven Bannon of the RI State Police on the distribution process. The RI State Police agreed to use their five regional barracks as distribution centers. The thirty-eight local police agencies were each assigned to report to a state police barracks to pick-up their cards and begin the study on Wednesday October 6, 2004. Each department was allocated an amount of cards based upon the average amount of stops they conducted during the prior study.

Throughout the first quarter the SAC Director and one RIJC staff member collected the cards from the agencies at the beginning of every month for the prior month. The cards were packaged and transmitted to Northeastern for analysis.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

The S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), enacted by the 103rd Congress, is set out in Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

VAWA reflects a firm commitment toward working to change the criminal justice system's response to violence perpetrated against women. Significant federal resources and attention to restructuring and strengthening the criminal justice system's response to violence against women has been a priority.

In early 1995, the Finance Committee of the Rhode Island House of Representatives established a multi-disciplinary committee to prepare for the implementation of VAWA. Subsequently, Governor Almond named the Rhode Island Justice Commission to administer the STOP Violence Against Women Act program for the state. The original committee continued to meet serving as the Statewide Planning Committee. This committee developed a comprehensive statewide plan to reduce the incidence of crimes of violence against women and to improve services to victims.

As a result of the efforts of this committee, Rhode Island was the second state in the nation to receive funding under the Violence Against Women Act. In addition, the Rhode Island State Implementation Plan was the first in the nation to be approved by the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

States are federally mandated to collaborate among disciplines. The passage of VAWA 2000 resulted in some changes in the distribution of funds. Under previous legislation, 25 percent of the funds supported each discipline: law enforcement, victim services, prosecution and discretionary. Under the new legislation, the distribution is as follows: 30% victim services, 25% prosecution, 25% law enforcement, 15% discretionary and 5% courts. The discretionary funds must support one of VAWA's seven program purpose areas.

The multi-disciplinary Planning Committee, with assistance from two subcommittees, has successfully developed and implemented several specialized programs that address the needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The law enforcement training program developed in Rhode Island was the first of its kind in the country, and focuses on the improvement of law enforcement officers' response to domestic violence and sexual assault cases. Every police officer in the state has received the 4-hour training. In addition, the curriculum was revised in 2000, and a second round of training was implemented. The curriculum is updated on a regular basis and training sessions in police departments are

Program Highlights

2003

Total Award
\$963,000

2004

Total Award
\$912,000

scheduled on an ongoing basis. In addition, specialized trainings, such as Stalking and Sexual Assault Investigation, are developed by the Curriculum Committee and presented to target audiences.

Through VAWA funding, the Department of Attorney General created a specialized Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit. The Unit's primary focus is to create consistency within the Department and the thirty-nine communities in Rhode Island on how domestic violence and sexual assault cases are prosecuted, while working to ensure victim safety. One of the major accomplishments of the Unit was the development of a prosecution manual and prosecutorial protocols. This effort was made possible with the help of a multi-disciplinary task force.

The Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit was established as a data collection repository. The Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Form is the primary source for the Unit's data collection efforts, and the information has allowed the Unit to develop a statistical database on domestic violence and sexual assault cases in Rhode Island.

Violence Against Women Act Planning Committee

Kristen Martineau, Chair
*VAWA Project Director,
Rhode Island Justice Commission*

Col. Michael Chalek
*Representative, RI Police Chiefs Association
Cranston Police Department*

Deborah DeBare
*Executive Director
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence*

Steve King
*Policy Analyst
RI Supreme Court*

Steve Ryan
*Chief of Domestic Violence/
Sexual Assault Unit
RI Dept. of the Attorney General*

Sisan Smallman
*Assistant Probation and Parole
Administrator,
RI Department of Corrections*

Peg Langhammer
*Executive Director,
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center*

Jeff Renzi
*Assoc. Director for Community Corrections
RI Department of Corrections*

Law Enforcement Training Task Force

The Law Enforcement Training Task Force is the policy setting body for programs and projects under the law enforcement component of the Violence Against Women Act. Members are drawn from Rhode Island's law enforcement community, victim service agencies, the Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit, the Department of Attorney General and the Rhode Island Justice Commission. Colonel Michael Chalek, a representative of the Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association, is the chair.

A Train the Trainers program has been presented multiple times over the years. This training is designed for both law enforcement and victim advocates. Upon completion of this three day session, participants are certified as trainers and can be called upon to assist with in-service training in police departments, training for police/security on college campuses and training at the Municipal Police Training Academy. As a result of this effort, RI now has over 80 certified domestic violence/sexual assault trainers. The task force established the Curriculum Development Committee, which was augmented with additional members from a variety of disciplines. The Law Enforcement Training Task Force oversees the development of a curriculum and coordinates new training programs for law enforcement officers. The Task Force coordinates multi-disciplinary training sessions that are conducted in each of the municipalities and at the State Police. In addition, the Task Force meets quarterly to review and discuss the data that has been collected by the Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit.

Training Task Force

Col. Michael Chalek, Chair
*RI Police Chiefs Association
Cranston Police Department*

Janice Dubois
*Domestic Violence Training & Monitoring Unit
RI Supreme Court*

Peg Langhammer
*Executive Director
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center*

Deborah DeBare
*Executive Director
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence*

Steve Ryan
*Chief of Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault
Unit, RI Dept. of the Attorney General*

Kristen Martineau
*VAWA Project Director
Rhode Island Justice Commission*

Curriculum Development Committee

Chief Anthony Silva, Chair
Cumberland Police Department

Lucy Rios
Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Paul Graf
Senior Special Agent
Naval Criminal Investigative Service

Judy Kinzel
Director of Community Services
Elizabeth Buffum Chace House

Lt. Pam Icart
RI State Police

Beata Bertoldo
Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training
& Monitoring Unit

Steve Ryan
Chief of Domestic Violence/
Sexual Assault Unit
RI Dept. of the Attorney General

Trooper Celeste Potter
RI State Police

Cindi Coburn
Blackstone Valley Advocacy Center

Madelyn Cruz
Sojourner House

Bridgette Louro
RI Legal Services

Dawn Cook
RI Legal Services

Melissa England
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center

Melissa Alexander
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center

Zulma Garcia
Blackstone Shelter

Lt. Richard Ramsay
West Warwick Police Department

Sgt. William Merandi
Providence Police Department

Jennifer North
Woonsocket Police Department

Sarah DeCataldo
Warwick Police Department

Off. Kurt Wallace
Coventry Police Department

Sgt. Brian Kane
Woonsocket Police Department

Sgt. Dennis Leahey
Burrillville Police Department

Sharon Pine
Warwick Police Department

Lt. Paul Andrews
Warwick Police Department

Kristen Martineau
VAWA Project Director
Rhode Island Justice Commission

Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant Subgrants

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2003	2004
Victim Services				
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence Warwick	Violence Against Women Enhanced Advocacy	Advocacy programs to address the unmet Domestic Violence needs throughout the state.	\$310,321	\$284,407
Sexual Assault and Trauma Resource Center Providence	Violence Against Women Advocacy Project	Advocacy programs to address the unmet Sexual Assault needs throughout the state.	\$92,694	\$84,953
Prosecution				
RI Department of the Attorney General Providence	Violence Against Women Prosecution Initiative	Establish a special unit within the RI Department of Attorney General to prosecute crimes of violence against women.	\$223,897	\$205,200
Law Enforcement				
Local Units of Government/Victim Service Agencies	Violence Against Women Law Enforcement Training Initiative	Develop and implement a comprehensive training program for law enforcement on response to crimes of violence against women; Law Enforcement Advocacy Program	\$223,897	\$205,200
Court Funds				
RI Supreme Court Dom. Violence Training & Monitoring Unit	DV/SA Data Entry Project	Automate the entry and report capability of DV/SA forms	\$44,781	\$41,040
Administrative				
Rhode Island Justice Commission	VAWA Planning and Administration	Plan and administer the formula grant and directly administer the law enforcement component of the grant.	\$67,410	\$91,200
Totals			\$963,000	\$912,000

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies (VAWA Discretionary Grant Award)

This is one of two discretionary grant programs funded by the Office of Justice Programs under the Violence Against Women Act. The program's goals are to implement mandatory arrest programs and/or policies, improve tracking of domestic violence cases, provide better coordination within the criminal justice system for domestic violence cases, coordinate computer tracking systems to ensure communication within the criminal justice system, strengthen legal advocacy services for victims, and provide education programs for judges.

Funding was received in 2003 for a 24-month project.

Agency	Project	Description	2003
RI Department of Corrections Probation & Parole Various Counties	Probation Intervention in Domestic Violence	Develop and implement statewide standards for Batterer's Intervention and provide intensive supervision of high risk domestic violence offenders	\$160,659
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence Warwick	Victim Advocacy & Technology Project	Expand program so every court in the state will have an advocate assigned	\$404,729
Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training & Monitoring Unit Wakefield	Technology Component	Assist with computer upgrades for database system	\$73,008
RI Department of Attorney General Providence	Violence Against Women Project	Increase consistency within the Department and the 39 municipalities	\$111,290
Totals			\$749,686

Rural Domestic Violence & Child Victimization Project

This is the second of two discretionary grant programs funded by the Office of Justice Programs under the Violence Against Women Act. The goal of the program is to establish Community Partnership Teams and expand direct services in Rhode Island's four rural regions.

The project promotes an attitude of intolerance of violence against women and children in Rhode Island's rural communities and encourages community ownership of solutions. In addition, availability, visibility and accessibility to victims of domestic violence living in rural communities increases.

Agency	Project	Description	2002
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Rural Domestic Violence & Child Victimization Project	Establish Community Partnership Teams and expand direct services to victims of domestic violence and child victimization living in RI's four rural regions	\$701,075

This grant was awarded in 2002 and the project was carried out from May 2003 through June 2005.

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)

The Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Grant Program is a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime in America by networking existing local programs that target gun crime and providing these programs with additional tools necessary to be successful. The Bush Administration committed over \$1 billion to this effort in its first 4 years. This funding is being used to hire new federal and state prosecutors, support investigators, provide training, distribute gun lock safety kits, deter juvenile gun crime, and develop and promote community outreach efforts as well as to support other gun violence reduction strategies.

Program Highlights

2003

Total Formula Award
\$285,000
7 Subgrants

2004

Total Formula Award
\$232,197
3 Subgrants

The District of Rhode Island Project Safe Neighborhood program has taken a multi-prong approach involving community prosecution, specialized police tactics and youth outreach efforts in an attempt to work collaboratively to gather intelligence, establish community partnerships and develop strategies to combat gun violence in the City of Providence.

The Rhode Island Justice Commission made ten awards in 2003 and 2004 for residential substance abuse treatment programs.

Providence Police Department

The Providence Police Department was awarded \$87,800 under the 2003 PSN program. The project aimed to reduce firearms-related crimes committed within the City of Providence. The Department utilized these funds to partially finance their Gun Crimes Unit, develop a COMPSTAT system and support the Streetworker program. The Department also utilized funding for police/community partner scholarships (8 persons total) to attend the New England Community Policing Partnership (NECP²) annual Symposium on June 22-24.

The Providence Police Department was also awarded \$13,004 under the 2003 PSN program to implement the following crime prevention programs (application received in response to the 2004 Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act request for proposals):

1. **Youth Community Policing** – the purpose of this project is to engage youth to control their environment in a positive manner with the goal of their becoming mentors for younger children. Youth wear badges while monitoring Mattie Smith and Davey Lopes

playgrounds and report all incidents of fighting, misbehavior and disorderly conduct. They also make sure the area is safe from broken bottles, etc.

2. **Youth Crime Prevention Forum** – the purpose of this project is to provide a roundtable for police officers and young people to openly discuss the positives and negatives of communication. The project activities will include monthly meetings in which youth and police will have roundtable discussions and role-play.
3. **Neighborhood Talk** – the purpose of this project is to educate both the public and police on mental health risk that can cause crime. The project activities will include a buffet style dinner with speakers from Providence Mental health Agency and the VA Hospital.

The Providence Police Department was awarded \$69,655 under the 2004 PSN program.

The Project aimed to reduce firearms-related crimes committed within the City of Providence. Under the FY04 initiative the Providence Police used its ProvStat databases to provide weekly crime incident activity and conduct specialized analyses that correspond to specific areas of concern. Grant funds were used to fund expanded patrols by the Gun Task Force and the Patrol Bureau and to provide training to members of the Gun Task Force.

Department of Attorney General

The Department of Attorney General was awarded \$86,000 in 2003 and \$69,685 in 2004 to support its Gun Violence Prosecution and Community Prosecution Unit. The unit has taken a unique approach to justice. It involves traditional and non-traditional initiatives to work within the City of Providence to prevent and prosecute gun crime and establish community partnerships to improve the quality of life.

Through this program, a prosecutor is placed in a selected high firearm-related violent area to prosecute acts committed with guns, violations of gun statutes involving drug trafficking, and gang-related crimes, in coordination with Providence Police, federal law enforcement agencies, and the United States Attorney's Office. The prosecutor develops problem-solving strategies based on a community prosecution model.

City of Providence

The City of Providence was awarded \$86,000 in 2003 and \$69,657 in 2004 under the PSN Program for the Nonviolent Streetworkers Program. The City developed a Streetworkers program that institutes a non-traditional crime-reduction outreach approach similar to that employed by Streetworkers elsewhere. Part of the Streetworkers approach is inviting gang members to meetings with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, referring youth to agencies that can provide social services, job training, and employment opportunities, and training the Providence Police Department on how to develop relationships with youth and gangs. The Streetworkers strive to establish partnerships with the

probation authorities, clergy, courts, and schools.

The Streetworkers Program operates between the hours of 3:00 PM and 11:00 PM. Streetworkers are assigned to specific gangs and to individual youths. The City hires and trains this network of Streetworkers, whose role will be to find high-risk youth and to help them with issues of substance abuse, court involvement, teen violence, sexuality, etc. This is accomplished through a service delivery system that includes prevention, intervention, and advocacy.

An integral part of the program is the sharing of intelligence. Streetworkers show up in full force in times of crises and in open disputes. By working all “hot-spots”, together the Streetworkers are familiar with all feuding sides and are equipped to assist particular cases.

The City of Providence, in collaboration with the Institute for the Study and Practice of Nonviolence, implemented the Nonviolent Streetworker Program. This award contributed to the salaries of the Streetworkers, supplies, and youth stipends.

University of Rhode Island (URI) Crime Lab

The University of Rhode Island Crime Lab was awarded \$4,110 in 2003 under the PSN program. The State Crime Laboratory receives all firearms related cases from the Providence Police Department. In all cases where evidence includes recovered projectiles, casings and /or firearms, a request is made to enter this evidence into the NIBIN (National Integrated Ballistics Information Network) database. The Laboratory currently enters cases into this database with the assistance of personnel provided by the Rhode Island Department of the Attorney General. The caseload exceeded the capacity of this arrangement as the Laboratory was experiencing a backlog of cases of six (6) months or more.

West Elmwood Housing Development Corporation

The West Elmwood Housing Development Corporation was awarded \$5,485.82 in 2003 under the PSN program to conduct three crime prevention activities from April 2004 through October 2004. Ten to fifteen community police officers attended the several events that took place over the summer months, increasing their presence and getting to know the residents.

- 1. C.A.R.E. – Community Police and Resident Events** - The events included a) a West End resident and community police barbecue cook-off; b) a West End Community Tree Planting Project; c) the 2nd Annual “Taking it to the Hoop”.
- 2. Community Gang Prevention Training Days** – This event was held in conjunction with the 2nd Annual Taking it to the Hoops Tournament due to building space being unavailable. This resulted in a strong presence of the Providence Police Department Gang Task Force, who were present solely to have social and recreational time spent in the community and

with gang members. An educational workshop was held for parents and teachers to educate them on gangs and the “tell tale” signs of youth involvement and community gang presence. The basketball tournament was so successful that residents immediately signed up for 2005.

3. **Community Care and Crime Prevention Project (AKA: The West End Summer Sweeps)** This project funded youth stipends for 6 West End youth who participated in the Community Care and Crime Prevention Project. The project provided youth with an employment opportunity as well as educational instruction on environmental issues. Their part-time employment served as a form of gang and drug prevention throughout the summer vacation months. In conjunction with the Tree Planting event, the youth involved were taught valuable lessons in teamwork, respect, responsibilities, friendship and financial responsibility.

Participating agencies and organizations on the various projects included the Providence Police Department, Department of Attorney General, Johnson and Wales University, Sodexo Food Service, West End Recreation Center, Institute for the Study and Practice of Nonviolence, Groundworks Providence, Providence School Department, Rhode Island Tree Council, United Way Rhode Island and the West End Community School.

Center for Hispanic Policy & Advocacy (CHisPA)

The Center for Hispanic Policy & Advocacy (CHisPA) was awarded \$2,600 in 2003 under the PSN program.

1. **“Preventing Crime in Your Neighborhood Educational Workshops”** – monthly educational workshops were held at different sites to increase knowledge about crime prevention and programs in the community.
2. **Crime Prevention Health Fair** – The second activity involved a crime prevention component at the annual organization health fair. This event allowed the organization to outreach to 150 residents and provide information, services and activities. The Hispanic Officers Association participated with an informational booth and distributed identification kits to 75 children.

Both events were held in partnerships with the Providence Police Department, Rhode Island Department of Attorney General and Rhode Island State Police.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program (RSAT)

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program was created by Title III of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. It provides funding for the development of substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional facilities. The program encourages states to adopt comprehensive approaches to treatment for offenders, including relapse prevention and aftercare services. Prisoners in these facilities must be incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment.

Program Highlights

2003

Total Formula Award
\$307,368
2 Subgrants

Studies and statistics indicate that the fastest and most cost-effective way to reduce the demand for illicit drugs is to treat chronic, hardcore drug users. They consume the most drugs, commit the most crimes, and burden the health care system to the greatest extent. Without treatment, chronic hardcore users continue to use drugs and engage in criminal activity, and when arrested, they too frequently continue their addiction upon release.

The Rhode Island Justice Commission made two awards in 2003. The RSAT program was not funded at the federal level in 2004.

Rhode Island Department of Corrections

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC), Division of Rehabilitative Services, was awarded \$207,368 in 2003 RSAT funds for the continuing support of a residential substance abuse program for inmates incarcerated at Minimum Security. Having established the two programs using previous funding, the 2003 grant focused on program evaluation and program improvement. The program continues to offer a 6-month residential substance abuse program that accommodates 72 offenders at a time. The State match for these programs was \$69,123 for a total of \$276,491.

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections is located on the Howard Complex in Cranston. There are currently 3500 sentenced and awaiting trial inmates housed in eight facilities on the one square mile campus. Facilities include the Intake Service Center, the State's only jail for pretrial detainees, five male facilities to include High Security, Maximum, Medium I, Medium II, Minimum/Work Release, and two female facilities; Women's Medium and Minimum/Work Release. During the past decade, the Department of Corrections has sought and succeeded

through the use of both state and federal monies to develop a continuum of substance abuse services for those incarcerated at the Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections currently provides substance abuse programming worth approximately \$1,000,000. RSAT funding was used to develop and operate residential programs in Minimum, Medium II and Maximum Security, but at the present time the Minimum program is the only one operated using RSAT funding.

During this past year changes were made in the programs being operated by RSAT funding. As a part of a system wide assessment of substance abuse services within the Rhode Island Department of Corrections it was decided to close the Medium II residential unit and replace it with a more outpatient oriented substance abuse unit. Permission was received to move all the RSAT funding to the residential unit in Minimum Security. Potential residential treatment candidates in Medium II are interviewed and if found to be appropriate for treatment the inmates are transferred to the state funded program at the Medium I facility.

The Minimum Security Residential Treatment Program is a self-contained unit within the Minimum Security facility. The Minimum Security Residential Treatment Program has the capacity to house 114 inmates in treatment and graduates. There are approximately 72 inmates in formal treatment at any particular time. Admission is open-ended and treatment services are intensive and emphasize a cognitive behavioral approach in terms of treatment philosophy.

Minimum Security has developed two new treatment modalities, a graduate phase and a relapse phase, which operates in the evening. Each offender who graduates completes a REPAC discharge curriculum to assist inmates who can be expected to transition to the community either through termination of sentence or parole within six months- one year. In Minimum Spectrum the Residential program vendor coordinates with the established DOC transitional-planning program in order to provide a seamless transition from institutional treatment to community-based treatment. Minimum Security has a vendor operated discharge-planning unit that assists with some case management issues for the substance abuse program.

Department of Children, Youth & Families

The Department for Children, Youth & Families (DCYF) was awarded \$100,000 in 2003 for the continuing support of the residential substance abuse treatment unit at the Rhode Island Training School for Youth (RITSY). The State match for this program was \$35,000 for a total of \$135,000.

The DCYF has been engaged in an ongoing effort to expand and enhance the substance abuse treatment services available to the residents of the RI Training School for Youth, the state's sole juvenile correctional facility. Due to the limited nature of the treatment services available to adolescents in the community, many residents of the Training School are faced with little opportunity to engage in appropriate substance abuse treatment, either residential or outpatient, once they are released from custody.

The residential program provides intensive treatment for residents with six to twelve month

sentences, identified as having severe substance abuse treatment needs which cannot be adequately addressed with the programming currently available at the facility.

The 6-month program is based on a therapeutic community treatment model and utilizes a cognitive-behavioral approach with an emphasis on relapse prevention. Programming is provided twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week and is staffed by one full-time senior counselor, two full-time counselors and a three-quarter-time discharge-planning specialist.

The "Straight Ahead Program" became fully operational July 1, 2000 when the first twenty-four residents were transferred to the residential substance abuse treatment unit. During calendar year 2002, fifty residents were admitted to the program. Of the fifty admitted, twenty-six successfully completed the six-month program. As of April 30, 2003, there are thirty-one residents enrolled in the residential substance abuse treatment unit.

The Straight Ahead Program has provided residents with a number of program services including assessment, substance abuse education, problem solving skills, leadership skills, individual and group counseling, relapse prevention, family counseling and aftercare planning.

The treatment staff and security staff continue to work effectively together. Weekly treatment team meetings (the youth, school representative, unit manager, unit social worker, and treatment staff) provide a multi-disciplinary approach to the treatment/discharge planning process.

Maintaining residents in appropriate aftercare has been somewhat difficult because there is either no court order mandating continuing treatment after release from the treatment unit or youth are no longer under the supervision of the Court when they are released from the correctional facility.

The NERSAT evaluation did not produce a satisfactory recidivism study so the Department of Corrections will be using its new substance abuse database to produce a recidivism report. This report will not be highly scientific because it will lack a control group. It will provide information about the last 3 years how many graduates of the treatment programs have returned to prison.

The Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act

The Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act is the only state grant program administered by the Rhode Island Justice Commission. The Act makes funds available for neighborhood crime prevention activities, and is intended to develop and support more positive attitudes among neighborhood residents, foster a stronger sense of neighborhood identity, and encourage an active participation by residents to prevent crime and increase the probability of criminal apprehension.

Program Highlights

2003

Total Award
\$50,000

2004

Total Award
\$50,000

Crime Prevention Planning Committee

The purpose of the Crime Prevention Planning Committee (CPPC) is to make recommendations on how best to expend grant funds associated with the Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act and to better coordinate a statewide strategy for crime prevention programs. The CPPC reviews applications for funding under the Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act and makes their recommendations to the Rhode Island Justice Commission's Policy Board for final consideration and approval.

Crime Prevention Planning Committee

Constance Noblet

Community Member

Sharon Conard-Wells

West Elmwood Housing & Development Corp.

Sgt. Michael Turano

Westerly Police Department

Ptln. Robert Greene

Westerly Police Department

Sergeant Raymond Hull

Providence Police Department

Moses Saygbe

RI Department of Attorney General

James Baum

RI Department of Attorney General

Gail Pereira

RIJC Crime Prevention Coordinator

Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act Funding

2003 Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act Funds \$50,000.00

The RIJC announced the availability of \$45,000 in 2003 Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act (NCPA) funds in the *Providence Journal* and in the RING Group. Two mandatory pre-application workshops were held to discuss the application process, eligibility guidelines and project restrictions. There were 31 applications submitted in response to the request for proposals totaling \$79,923.95. The Crime Prevention Planning Committee (CPPC) reviewed the 31 applications and recommended funding 27 applications at a total of \$44,726.64. The balance of funds available for subgrants was used for our 40-Hour Basic Crime Prevention Training. The weeklong class was held at Roger Williams University Justice System Training & Research Institute in Bristol from March 17-21, 2003.

The remaining \$5,000 in 2003 NCPA grant funds were used for partner scholarships (one police officer and one community member) to the New England Community Policing Partnership (NECP²) annual symposium held at St. Anselm College in Manchester, NH.

2004 Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act Funds \$50,000.00

The RIJC announced the availability of \$45,000 in 2004 Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act funds in the *Providence Journal* and in the RING Group. Two mandatory workshops were held to discuss the application process and eligibility guidelines. There were 38 applications submitted in response to the RFP, totaling \$112,515.82.

Additional grant funds were derived from the Byrne Memorial Grant (\$10,000) and the Project Safe Neighborhoods grant (\$27,000). This additional money allowed us to fund more projects than with Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act funds alone. The statewide Byrne funds were earmarked for assorted crime prevention activities. The Project Safe Neighborhoods money is targeted to anti-gun violence initiatives in the upper South Providence area. Three applications fit the Project Safe Neighborhoods criteria.

After reviewing the 38 applications, 34 were recommended for funding at a total of \$50,262.84.

Five thousand dollars in NCPA grant funds were used for partner scholarships (one police officer and one community member) to the New England Community Policing Partnership (NECP²) annual symposium held at St. Anselm College in Manchester, NH.

Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act Funding

Subgrantee	Project Description	2003	2004
Apponaug Improvement Association Warwick	Annual Village Festival	\$800	\$0
Bay Spring Crime Watch Barrington	Neighborhood Kids Club, Community Newsletter, Crime Watch Meeting Materials & Refreshments	\$0	\$1,050
Brown University Police Providence	2003 & 2004: Campus Safewalk program and continuation of Campus Watch program.	\$615	\$725
Cumberland Police Department Cumberland	Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Training Program	\$0	\$1,810
East Providence Littleneck Crime Watch East Providence	National Night Out Against Crime, Holiday Gathering, Halloween Safety Gathering.	\$1,185	\$0
East Providence Police Department East Providence	National Night Out Against Crime, Neighborhood Cleanup, Halloween Safety Gathering.	\$704.32	\$0
Federal Hill Community Coalition Providence	2003 & 2004: Block Captain Program, Quarterly Newsletter and Website.	\$2,060	\$2,350
Glenwood Crime Prevention & Improvement Assoc. Cranston	Bike Path Patrol Program	\$0	\$99.99
Glocester Police Department Glocester	2003: Hemlock Estates Neighborhood Watch, Glocester Fleet Watch Program. In 2004: Neighborhood Watch Hemlock Estates and Davis Park mobile home parks. "Fleet Watch". Neighborhood Watch Start-up	\$660	\$950*
Hopkinton Police Dept. Hopkinton	Juniper Heights Crime Watch	\$125	\$0
Island Park Neighborhood Watch Portsmouth	2003: Goal Post Acquisition and Installation Project; 2004: Annual Block Party, Soccer Nets for 2003 project.	\$2,650	\$1,060
Johnston Police Dept. Johnston	Citizen Police Academy, Riverside Cleanup/Cookout, NECP ² Symposium Registrations	\$0	\$2,000
Johnston Police Explorers Johnston	Can You Hear Me Now? Program, Snow Shoveling for Seniors Program.	\$0	\$527
Middletown Police Department Middletown	2003: Drug Free Housing Picnic; 2004: Drug Free Housing Picnic, NECP ² Symposium Registrations	\$1,640	\$1,400*
Mount Hope Learning Center Providence	2003: Senior Citizen Program, Pet Club, Training Teens in Job Skills, Youth Stipends for Maintenance and Beautification and Teaching Assistants; Report Card Party. 2004: Cooking with George, Tutoring Program, Oral History Project, Community Service Learning Program.	\$4,030	\$4,750
Mount Pleasant Crime Watch Providence	Music on the Parkway	\$0	\$1,050

Subgrantee	Project Description	2003	2004
Nausauket Good Neighbors Association Warwick	2003 & 2004: Elderly Resident Projects: Peep Holes, Elderly Resident Cleanup, Beach Cleanup/Block Party, Children & Teen projects, Association Meetings/Social events	\$2,393	\$2,858
Newport Police Department Newport	Community Newsletters	\$0	\$600*
North End Crime Watch & Community Development, Inc. Westerly	2003: 3-on-3 Basketball Tournament, Monthly Newsletter Bulk Mail Permit 2004: Monthly Newsletter Bulk Mail Permit, North End Picnic, Mailing Supplies	\$1,200	\$1,220
North Kingstown Police Department North Kingstown	Neighborhood Watch Program Materials	\$0	\$1,269*
North Providence Police Department North Providence	Karate Program; DNA Swab Kit Demo Program, McGruff Safety Celebration	\$606	\$0
Norwood Neighborhood Association Warwick	Newsletter Printing, Website Hosting & Domain Name, Norwood Family Fun Day	\$0	\$1,500
Pawtucket Citizens Development Corp. Pawtucket	Neighborhood Cleanup, Monthly Crime Watch Meetings, Barton Street Block Party,	\$1,230	\$1,850
Pawtucket Police Department Pawtucket	Neighborhood Crime Watch Program Materials	\$956	\$0
Pleasant View Business Association Pawtucket	Annual Block Party, Operating expenses, Mini Concert Series	\$2,005.92	\$0
Pontiac Village Association, Inc. Warwick	Annual Neighborhood Block Party	\$1,000	\$1,000
Portsmouth Police Dept. Portsmouth	Island Park Block Party, Coffee Hour with the Chief	\$750	\$0
RI Crime Prevention Association (RICPA) Johnston	Membership Meetings, Office Support and Operations, Web Page, Workshops, 40-Hour Basic Crime Prevention Training, Resource materials.	\$7,420.40	\$0
Richmond Point Neighborhood Crime Watch Riverside	National Night Out, Spring Cleanup, Halloween Safety, NECP ² Symposium training.	\$0	\$1,863
Riverview Improvement Association Warwick	Block Party, Halloween Parade and Party, Neighborhood cleanup	\$0	\$850
Silver Lake Community Center Providence	Neighborhood Family Festival	\$0	\$250
Smithfield Police Department Smithfield	In 2003: Citizens Police Academy, Female Self-Defense Course. In 2004: Citizens Police Academy, Female Self-Defense Course,	\$750	\$750*

Subgrantee	Project Description	2003	2004
Stadium Neighborhood Association Cranston	In 2003: Intergenerational Programs (Stadium, Gladstone & Horton Schools), Crime Prevention Month/Night Out for Crime, Cranston High School East Mentoring Program. In 2004: Halloween Night-Out Against Crime, Intergenerational Programs (Stadium, Arlington Schools), Mentoring Program.	\$2,700	\$3,750
Tiverton Police Department Tiverton	Tiverton Elementary School Crime Prevention Program	\$0	\$722.85*
Trinity Encore Providence	Trinity Encore Recycle-A-Bike program - Annual Weekend Bike Festival	\$950	\$0
Warwick Citizens Police Academy Alumni Association Warwick	In 2003: National Night Out Against Crime, NECP ² Symposium. In 2004: National Night Out Against Crime, NECP ² Symposium Teen CPR/Babysitting Training.	\$1,700	\$2,180
Warwick Housing Authority Warwick	Three (3) Crime Buster Bash Block Parties for six (6) housing developments, consisting of a total of 483 units (apartments). Event familiarizes tenants with their neighbors, services in the community and interaction with the police.	\$700	\$1,950
Warwick Police Department Warwick	Child Identification & Stranger Danger programs, Community Police Dinner	\$0	\$1,900*
West Broadway Neighborhood Association Providence	Neighborhood Action/Crime Watch Outreach, Block Party, Monthly Educational Meetings & Volunteer Celebration	\$0	\$4,750
West Elmwood Housing Development Corp. Providence	West End Community Care and Crime Prevention Project, West End Youth Community Cleanup Team, Gang Resistance Intervention Program (GRIP).	\$3,900	\$0
West Warwick Police Department West Warwick	In 2003: Implementation of New Neighborhood Crime Watches, Strengthen Existing Crime Watch Groups. In 2004: West Warwick Police Community Officers Crime Prevention Program.	\$1,246	\$1,928*
Woonsocket Police Department Woonsocket	In 2003 & 2004: Neighborhood Watch Enhancement including meetings, National Night Out, Child ID expenses.	\$750	\$1,300
	TOTALS	\$44,726.64	\$50,262.84

Rhode Island Crime Prevention Association

The Rhode Island Crime Prevention Association (RICPA) has a membership consisting of both citizens and police officers. The Association was originally formed to assist police officers in their crime prevention duties. RICPA opened its doors to citizens in 1988 and has made a firm commitment to building partnerships between police and citizens to prevent crime in Rhode Island. In 1990, RICPA welcomed businesses related to crime prevention to join the Association as corporate members.

The Rhode Island Justice Commission's Crime Prevention Coordinator acts as liaison at Association meetings to inform its board and membership of state funding and crime prevention related educational events. RICPA sponsors crime prevention fairs, conferences, and seminars in conjunction with the RIJC to provide networking opportunities and to bring the crime prevention message to the citizens of Rhode Island. RICPA meets quarterly, and meetings are held in all areas of the state. Meetings provide a forum for both training and exchange of information. RICPA is a chartered corporation under Chapter 7 of the General Laws of Rhode Island.

Mission Statement

The Mission of the Rhode Island Crime Prevention Association is to reduce crime, the fear of crime, and criminal opportunity in the State of Rhode Island through:

- The training of crime prevention practitioners throughout Rhode Island;
- Provide information and technical assistance on crime prevention to citizens, law enforcement officers, educators, and the business community;
- Act as a network agency to inform the law enforcement community, legislators, citizens and the private sector about successful programs and provide information about how these programs work;
- Provide experienced speakers on crime prevention to citizen groups, the media, local government and businesses. Inform them of crime prevention strategies and local programs in their area;
- Recognize people who have had significant impact on reducing crime, the fear of crime and criminal opportunity.

New England Community-Police Partnership(NECP²)

Founded in 1991, the New England Community-Police Partnership (NECP²) is the country's first regional association that specifically addresses issues relating to community policing, crime prevention, and drug demand reduction.

A non-profit, membership organization, NECP²'s primary purpose is to facilitate and enhance regional communication, coordination and cooperation for initiatives aimed towards law enforcement and community partnerships throughout New England.

NECP²'s ultimate objective is to improve the quality of life for New England citizens and police officers through enhanced police services and community involvement.

Board of Directors

The NECP² Board of Directors is an elected body of representatives comprised of state, local and federal law enforcement agencies and interested community members from each of the New England states. The Board meets on the second Thursday of each month on the St. Anselm College Campus in Manchester, New Hampshire.

The Board is charged with setting the focus for the organization and coordinates the development and presentation of the annual Community Policing Symposium, as well as local and regional training programs.

Maine Representatives

Terry Goan

Brunswick Police Department
28 Federal Street
Brunswick, ME 04011

Sheriff Mark Westrum

Sagadahoc County Sheriff's Dept.
752 High Street
Bath, ME 04530

Massachusetts Representatives

Dr. Stephen Morreale

Asst. Reg. Inspector General
HHS – HAS/OIG/01, Room 2475
Boston, MA 02203

Al Gazerro

Brockton Police Department
7 Commercial Street
Brockton, MA 02302

Mablene Bennett

MA Community Representative
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UMASS Boston, Dept. of Public Safety
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Ed Lecius

Community Policing Coordinator
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40 Caswell Street
Narragansett, RI 02882

Vermont Representatives

Jeffrey Barton

Colchester Police Department
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Colchester, VT 05446

Douglas Allen

Colchester Police Department
172 Blakely Road,
Colchester, VT 05446

Greg Worden

Town of Brattleboro
Administrative Offices
230 Main Street
Brattleboro, Vermont 05301

Criminal Justice Oversight Committee

The Governor's Commission to Avoid Future Prison Overcrowding and Terminate Federal Court Supervision Over the Adult Correctional Institutions was established through Executive Order 92-26 in December 1992.

The Commission arose out of efforts to resolve the case of *Palmigiano v. DiPrete*, the longstanding litigation involving conditions of confinement at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections Adult Correctional Institutions (the ACI).

As a result of this lawsuit, a class action on behalf of the inmates in the state's correctional facilities, the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island had exercised control and authority over broad aspects of the prison system since August 1977. From the mid-1980s onward, the court's focus shifted to overcrowding. Gains, which had been made in core institutional operations, eroded as a soaring inmate census placed tremendous strains on the prison facilities. The court maintained its close involvement to assure that population increases would not compromise the previous advances in the institutions. The court's orders culminated in the mandatory acceleration of release dates for sentenced inmates in spring 1990.

Since that time, the Department of Corrections has completed a massive facilities construction program initiated as the inmate census began to climb. While these new facilities afforded the State temporary respite from overcrowding, the risk of future intervention by the Federal bench remained. The creation of the Commission reflected the State's strong interest in resolving the litigation and ultimately the administration of the ACI was returned to the exclusive control of state officials. The Commission's charge was to consider a broad range of criminal justice policies, programs and practices that may have an impact on the numbers of inmates at the ACI. The Commission was further directed to make recommendations regarding a permanent mechanism for maintaining the prison population within capacity on an ongoing basis.

The results of the Commission's endeavors were published in the February 1993 *Report of the Governor's Commission to Avoid Future Prison Overcrowding and Terminate Federal Court Supervision Over the Adult Correctional Institutions*. The Commission recommended the establishment of the Criminal Justice Oversight Committee to be housed within the Rhode Island Justice Commission. The Commission outlined the responsibilities of the Committee and detailed steps to be taken when an overcrowding situation at the prison is imminent.

Legislation was subsequently enacted to create the Criminal Justice Oversight Committee (Rhode Island General Law §42-26-13) within the Rhode Island Justice Commission "for the purpose of maintaining the secure facilities at the adult correctional institutions within their respective population capacities as established by court order, consent decree or otherwise."

During 2003 and 2004 the Committee met once and the following topics were discussed:

Institutional trends:

- Historical data and population updates such as the 42% increase over the past 14 years in the total population
- Committee voted to extend the capacity of beds in the Intake Service Center, Medium Security and High Security buildings

Probation and Parole:

- Analysis of statistics and caseloads
- How to handle first time offenders with respect to probation and parole

Re-entry Initiatives:

- Serious violent offender re-entry initiative
- National Governor's Association Policy Academy
- National Institute of Corrections *Transition to Community from Prison*, a best practices initiative on how to structure re-entry into the community
- High risk discharge planning
- Re-Integration Center
- Family Life Center

Criminal Justice Oversight Committee Members

Bernard J. Jackvony, Esq.,
Chair
Moses & Alfonso, Ltd.

Col. Steven M. Pare
Vice-Chair
*Superintendent
RI State Police*

Hon. Dennis Algiere
State Senator

Hon. Albert E. DeRobbio
*Chief Judge
RI District Court*

Hon. Patrick Lynch
Attorney General

Thomas Mongeau
*Executive Director
RI Justice Commission
(from May 2004)*

Hon. Joseph E. Rodgers, Jr.
*Presiding Justice
RI Superior Court*

John Hardiman, Esq.
Public Defender

A. T. Wall
*Director
RI Department of Corrections*

Hon. Peter Kilmartin
State Representative

Peg Langhammer
*Executive Director
Sexual Assault & Trauma
Resource Center of RI*

Jeff Grybowski
*Chief of Policy
Office of the Governor*

Lisa Holley
Chair, RI Parole Board

Hon. Robert Watson
State Representative

Staff to the Committee

Ellen Evans Alexander
RI Dept. of Corrections

Erin Boyer
RI Dept. of Corrections

Jennifer Olivelli
RI Dept. of Corrections

Gina Caruolo
RI Justice Commission

Kathleen Loiselle
RI Justice Commission

Appendix

Rhode Island General Laws §42-26-1

Rhode Island General Laws
CHAPTER 42-26-1
RHODE ISLAND JUSTICE COMMISSION
As of 1/2006

Section.		Section.	
42-26-1	Short title.	42-26-12	Termination or modification.
42-26-2	Legislative findings and purpose.	42-26-13	Committee created – Purpose and composition. [Effective until January 7, 2003.]
42-26-3	Commission created – Composition.	42-26-13	Committee created – Purpose and composition. [Effective January 7, 2003.]
42-26-4	Power and duties.	42-26-13.1	Staff, facilities and supplies.
42-26-5	Chairperson and vice chairperson.	42-26-13.2	Duties and responsibilities of committee.
42-26-6	Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members. [Effective until January 7, 2003.]	42-26-13.3	Prison inmate population capacity – Enforcement mechanisms.
42-26-6	Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members. [Effective January 7, 2003.]	42-26-14 – 42-26-17.	[Repealed.]
42-26-7	Committees and by-laws.	42-26-18	Gang violence prevention advisory committee.
42-26-8	Policy board – Meetings – Quorum.	42-26-19	After school alternative program – Legislative intent.
42-26-8.1	Policy board – Regional committees.	42-26-19.1	After School Alternative Program – Purpose – Duration.
42-26-9	Executive director.		
42-26-10	Staff.		
42-26-11	Cooperation of departments.		

§ 42-26-1 Short title. – This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Rhode Island Justice Commission Act".

§ 42-26-2 Legislative findings and purpose. – The general assembly recognizes and declares that: crime and delinquency are essentially state, and local problems; crime and delinquency are complex social phenomena requiring the attention and efforts of the criminal justice system, state, and local governments, and private citizens alike; the establishment of appropriate goals, objectives, and standards for the reduction of crime and delinquency and for the administration of justice must be a priority concern; the functions of the criminal justice system must be coordinated more efficiently and effectively; the full and effective use of resources affecting state and local criminal justice systems requires the complete cooperation of state and local government agencies; and training research, evaluation, technical assistance, and public education activities must be encouraged and focused on the improvement of the criminal justice system and the generation of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and delinquency.

§ 42-26-3 Commission created – Composition. – There is hereby created within the executive branch the Rhode Island justice commission, hereinafter called the commission, which shall be under the jurisdiction of the governor. The commission shall consist of: (1) a criminal justice policy board, (2) a full-time administrator and staff, and (3) such permanent and ad hoc committees and task forces as the board deems necessary.

§ 42-26-4 Power and duties. – The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) Serve as the state planning agency for administration of federal criminal justice related grant programs including, but not limited to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended;
- (2) Advise and assist the governor in developing policies, plans, programs, and budgets for improving the coordination, administration and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the state;

- (3) Prepare a state comprehensive criminal justice plan on behalf of the governor. The plan, and any substantial modifications thereto, shall be submitted to the legislature for its advisory review of the goals, priorities and policies contained therein. The plan, to be periodically updated, shall be based on an analysis of the state's criminal justice needs and problems and shall be in conformance with state and other appropriate regulations;
- (4) Establish goals, priorities, and standards for the reduction of crime and the improvement of the administration of justice in the state;
- (5) Recommend legislation to the governor and legislature in the criminal justice field;
- (6) Encourage local comprehensive criminal justice planning efforts;
- (7) Monitor and evaluate programs and projects, funded in whole or in part by the state government, aimed at reducing crime and delinquency and improving the administration of justice;
- (8) Cooperate with and render technical assistance to state agencies and units of general local government, and public or private agencies relating to the criminal justice system;
- (9) Apply for, contract for, receive, and expend for its purposes any appropriations or grants from the state, its political subdivisions, the federal government, or any other source public or private, in accordance with the appropriations process;
- (10) Have the authority to collect from the department of corrections and any state or local government departments and agencies, such public information, data, reports, statistics, or other material which is necessary to carry out the commission's functions; and to collect from non-profit organizations which receive state or federal funds all information necessary to carry out the commission's functions;
- (11) Disseminate to state agencies, units of local government, public or private agencies, and others, information such as criminal justice program advancements, research results, training events, and availability of funds;
- (12) Review, no less often than annually, the administration, operation programs and activities of correctional services in the state including input from the general public and other interested persons; conduct such other reviews and studies in conjunction with the department of corrections as may be appropriate; and report findings and recommendations to the governor;
- (13) Perform other duties which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

§ 42-26-5 Chairperson and vice chairperson. – The chairperson and vice chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the governor and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

§ 42-26-6 Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members. [Effective until January 7, 2003]. – The criminal justice policy board shall consist of:

- (1) The attorney general;
- (2) The superintendent of the state police;
- (3) The public defender;
- (4) The director of the department of corrections;
- (5) The director of the department of human services;
- (6) The director of the department of mental health, retardation, and hospitals;
- (7) The chairperson of the state board of regents;
- (8) The director of the department for children and their families;
- (9) The chief justice of the family court;
- (10) The president of the Rhode Island police chiefs association;
- (11) One police chief selected by the Rhode Island police chiefs association;
- (12) The chief justice of the supreme court;
- (13) The presiding justice of the superior court;
- (14) The chief judge of the district court;

- (15) Seven (7) members of the general assembly; four (4) from the house of representatives at least one of whom shall be a member of the minority to be appointed by the speaker, and three (3) from the senate at least one of whom shall be a member of the minority to be appointed by the majority leader;
- (16) The executive director of the Rhode Island league of cities and towns;
- (17) The director of health;
- (18) The director of the division of fire safety;
- (19) One university or college faculty member with a research background in criminal justice appointed by the governor;
- (20) Four (4) citizens appointed by the governor;
- (21) Three (3) representatives appointed by the governor from community service organizations.

§ 42-26-6 Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members. [Effective January 7, 2003]. – The criminal justice policy board shall consist of:

- (1) The attorney general;
- (2) The superintendent of the state police;
- (3) The public defender;
- (4) The director of the department of corrections;
- (5) The director of the department of human services;
- (6) The director of the department of mental health, retardation, and hospitals;
- (7) The chairperson of the state board of regents;
- (8) The director of the department for children and their families;
- (9) The chief justice of the family court;
- (10) The president of the Rhode Island police chiefs association;
- (11) One police chief selected by the Rhode Island police chiefs association;
- (12) The chief justice of the supreme court;
- (13) The presiding justice of the superior court;
- (14) The chief judge of the district court;
- (15) Seven (7) members of the general assembly; four (4) from the house of representatives at least one of whom shall be a member of the minority to be appointed by the speaker, and three (3) from the senate at least one of whom shall be a member of the minority to be appointed by the president of the senate;
- (16) The executive director of the Rhode Island league of cities and towns;
- (17) The director of health;
- (18) The director of the division of fire safety;
- (19) One university or college faculty member with a research background in criminal justice appointed by the governor;
- (20) Four (4) citizens appointed by the governor;
- (21) Three (3) representatives appointed by the governor from community service organizations.

§ 42-26-7 Committees and by-laws. – (a) The commission may establish and the chairperson may appoint such subcommittees, task forces, or advisory committees it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Appointments to subcommittees, task forces, and advisory committees are not restricted to the membership of the criminal justice policy board.

(b) The commission may delegate responsibilities and functions to subcommittees, task forces, and advisory committees as it deems appropriate.

(c) The commission shall promulgate rules of procedure governing its operations, provided they are in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, chapter 35 of this title.

§ 42-26-8 Policy board – Meetings – Quorum. – (a) The criminal justice policy board shall meet at the call of the chairperson or upon petition of a majority of the members, but not less than four (4) times per year.

(b) A quorum at meetings of the policy board shall consist of a majority of the current membership, and all subsequent voting shall be representative of the full policy board.

(c) A policy board member has the right to send, in his or her place, a designated representative to a meeting and/or meetings. If the designation is made in writing, the representative shall have full voting privileges.

§ 42-26-8.1 Policy board – Regional committees. – The criminal justice policy board may establish regional committees to perform such functions as the policy board may direct.

§ 42-26-9 Executive director. – (a) The governor shall appoint the executive director from a list of three (3) candidates submitted by the criminal justice policy board. The executive director shall be qualified for the position by appropriate training and experience in the fields of administration, planning, or criminal law and justice. The unclassified pay plan board shall set the salary of the executive director and staff, consistent with any compensation and pay plan established by the state personnel office.

(b) The executive director shall:

(1) Supervise and be responsible for the administration of the policies established by the policy board;

(2) Establish, consolidate, or abolish any administrative subdivision within the commission and appoint and remove for cause the heads thereof, and delegate appropriate powers and duties to them;

(3) Establish and administer projects and programs for the operation of the commission;

(4) Appoint and remove employees of the commission and delegate appropriate powers and duties to them;

(5) Make rules and regulations for the management and the administration of policies of the commission and the conduct of employees under his or her jurisdiction;

(6) Collect, develop, and maintain statistical information, records, and reports as the commission may determine relevant to its functions;

(7) Transmit bi-monthly to the policy board a report of the operations of the commission for the preceding two calendar months;

(8) Execute and carry out the provisions of all contracts, leases, and agreements authorized by the commission with agencies of federal, state, or local government, corporations or persons;

(9) Perform such additional duties as may be assigned to him or her by the governor, the policy board, or by law; and

(10) Exercise all powers and perform all duties necessary and proper in carrying out his or her responsibilities.

§ 42-26-10 Staff. – Employees of the commission, other than the executive director, shall be subject to the provisions of the State Merit System Act as set forth in chapters 3 and 4 of title 36 as amended and any further provisions of that act that are enacted by the general assembly.

§ 42-26-11 Cooperation of departments. – All other departments and agencies of the state government are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the commission and to furnish such information as the commission shall require.

§ 42-26-12 Termination or modification. – The Rhode Island justice commission shall annually submit a performance report to the governor and the general assembly. This report, and other relevant

material shall be the basis for determining whether to continue the commission, modify the commission, or abolish the commission.

§ 42-26-13 Committee created – Purpose and composition. – There is hereby created within the Rhode Island justice commission pursuant to the provisions of § 42-26-7 of this chapter the criminal justice oversight committee for the purpose of maintaining the secure facilities at the adult correctional institutions within their respective population capacities as established by court order, consent decree or otherwise. The criminal justice oversight committee (hereinafter referred to as the committee) shall consist of the following members who shall assemble no less than four (4) times annually or more often at the call of the chairperson or upon petition of a majority of its members:

- (1) The presiding justice of the superior court;
- (2) The chief judge of the district court;
- (3) The attorney general;
- (4) The public defender;
- (5) The superintendent of state police;
- (6) The director of the department of corrections;
- (7) The chairman of the parole board;
- (8) The executive director of the Rhode Island justice commission;
- (9) A member of the governor's staff selected by the governor;
- (10) Four (4) members of the general assembly, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker and one of whom shall be appointed by the president of the senate, one of whom shall be appointed by the house minority leader and one of whom shall be appointed by the senate minority leader.
- (11) A qualified elector of this state who shall be appointed by the governor and designated as chairperson of the committee.
- (12) A member of the victim's rights group, appointed by the Speaker of the House.

Each member of the committee may appoint a permanent designee to attend committee meetings in his/her absence. A quorum at meetings of the committee shall consist of a majority of its current membership.

§ 42-26-13.1 Staff, facilities and supplies. – The executive director of the Rhode Island justice commission shall provide the committee with such staff, facilities, equipment and supplies necessary for its operation and maintenance.

§ 42-26-13.2 Duties and responsibilities of committee. – The committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- (a) Establish goals or projections annually, based on an analysis of past activity, for each component of the criminal justice system; set capacities for each secure facility; and incorporate inmate population limits set by court order, consent decree or otherwise, as may be amended from time to time.
- (b) Monitor closely the compliance of each component of the criminal justice system with its established annual goals or projections.
- (c) Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of systemic improvements and intermediate sanctions as may be recommended and adopted by the committee from time to time.

(d) Coordinate and oversee such remedial measures as may be needed to address and reduce overcrowding at the adult correctional institutions, including but not limited to construction of additional prison beds.

§ 42-26-13.3 Prison inmate population capacity – Enforcement mechanisms. – (a) Whenever the overall population of the adult correctional institutions exceeds ninety-five percent (95%) of the annual capacity set by the committee for thirty (30) consecutive days or whenever the prison inmate population of any secure facility within the adult correctional institutions exceeds one hundred percent (100%) of its capacity established by court order, consent decree or otherwise, for five (5) consecutive days, the director of corrections shall notify the chairperson of the committee in writing and said chairperson shall schedule an emergency meeting of the committee within five (5) business days of notification to develop measures to address the overcrowding.

(b) The committee shall without delay encourage, coordinate and oversee efforts to initiate one or more of the following measures, as the committee deems appropriate, to address the overcrowding:

1. Accelerate the implementation of systemic improvements, including but not limited to existing measures for the processing of bail for pretrial detainees, disposing of pending cases of sentenced inmates, providing accelerated bail hearings and expediting hearings for probation and parole violators.
2. Implement immediately other systemic improvements on a temporary or permanent basis which may have a positive impact on expediting the processing of pretrial and/or sentenced inmates as may be necessary and to reduce incarceration days.

(c) In the event such systemic initiatives fail to reduce overcrowding of the inmate population at any secure facility or facilities to mandated levels within sixty (60) days of notification to the committee by the director of corrections of the overcrowding, the committee shall determine whether the source of the overcrowding is in the pretrial or sentenced inmate population. If the committee determines that the overcrowding results from the pretrial inmate population, the committee shall, without delay, encourage, coordinate and oversee efforts to initiate one or more of the following plans of action as may be necessary:

1. Review cases of all pretrial detainees for possible release or bailment;
2. Utilize alternative measures wherever possible to release pretrial detainees to community supervision;
3. Establish a temporary bail fund to release nonviolent pretrial detainees, with or without community supervision.

(d) If the committee determines that the overcrowding problem results from the sentenced inmate population, the committee shall without delay encourage, coordinate and oversee efforts to initiate one or more of the following plans of action as may be necessary:

1. Expand the availability of intermediate punishments;
2. Accelerate parole hearings for those currently eligible and expedite release of those granted parole;
3. Temporarily suspend existing guidelines for parole eligibility and consider all prisoners statutorily eligible for release or parole;
4. Utilize statutorily authorized grants of meritorious good time to accelerate the release of nonviolent sentenced offenders who are within thirty (30) days of expiration of sentence.

(e) If the measures described in paragraph (d) above fail to reduce the inmate population of any secure facility of the adult correctional institutions to mandated levels within an additional sixty (60) days (or within one hundred twenty (120) days after written notification to the committee by the director of corrections of the overcrowding crisis), the committee shall be authorized to direct the parole board to consider the good time earned by nonviolent offenders pursuant to the provisions of § 42-56-24 and § 42-56-26 for the purpose of expediting the parole eligibility of the minimum number of nonviolent sentenced offenders needed to meet mandated population levels. A nonviolent offender

is defined as one who is not currently serving a sentence of incarceration resulting from a conviction for a crime of violence defined by § 42-56-20.2.

(f) If the measures described in paragraph (e), above, fail to reduce the inmate population of any secure facility to mandated levels within an additional sixty (60) days (or within one hundred eighty (180) days after written notification to the committee by the director of corrections of the overcrowding crisis), the chairperson of the committee shall notify the governor and recommend the grant of sufficient emergency good time to nonviolent offenders to expedite eligibility for parole of the minimum number of sentenced offenders to meet the mandated population caps. The governor shall direct the director of corrections to grant such emergency good time in ten (10) day increments to all nonviolent sentenced offenders. Such ten (10) day increments of emergency good time shall be granted to make the minimum number of offenders eligible for and actually released on parole to meet mandated population caps. Upon notification of the governor of the grant of emergency good time, the parole board shall consider emergency good time in determining eligibility for parole. A nonviolent offender is defined here, as above in paragraph (e), as one who is not currently serving a sentence of incarceration resulting from a conviction for a crime of violence as defined by § 42-56-20.2.

§ 42-26-14 – 42-26-17. [Repealed]. –

§ 42-26-18 Gang violence prevention advisory committee. – (a) There is established in the Rhode Island justice commission the gang violence prevention advisory committee. The committee exists as a permanent sub-committee of the Rhode Island justice commission, juvenile justice advisory committee. The committee shall be composed of members of the Rhode Island justice commission, juvenile justice advisory committee, which currently exists within the Rhode Island justice commission and is charged by the governor and the office of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, to address issues relating to delinquency and youth violence within the state. Membership qualifications are described in subparagraphs (i) – (iii) of § 223(A)(3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 [42 U.S.C. § 5633(a)(A)(i) – (iii)] as amended. The function and structure of this committee along with its historic activities in gang intervention/prevention will enable it to carry out the intent of this section.

(b) The gang violence prevention advisory committee shall coordinate, review, purpose and oversee gang prevention, intervention, and suppression programs on a state level. The committee shall also coordinate with Rhode Island justice commission in efforts to obtain federal funds, grants, or other appropriations necessary and useful to carry out the purpose of this section.

§ 42-26-19 After school alternative program – Legislative intent. – (a) The legislature hereby finds and declares the following:

(1) There is greater threat to public safety resulting from gang and drug-related activity in and near Rhode Island's inner cities.

(2) Young people, especially at-risk youth, are more vulnerable to gang and drug-related activity during the potentially unsupervised hours between the end of school and the time their parents or guardians return home from work.

(3) Without local prevention and treatment efforts, hard drugs will continue to threaten and destroy families and communities in and near the inner cities. Drug-related violence may then escalate dramatically in every community, and thereby burden the criminal justice system to the point that it cannot function effectively.

(4) It is the intent of the legislature that a pilot program, the "After School Alternative Program" (ASAP), be established and implemented within a specified Rhode Island community. This community program would utilize the public schools, businesses, and community facilities to provide

supportive programs and activities to young people during the time between the end of school and the return home of their parents or guardians (from approximately 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.).

§ 42-26-19.1 After school alternative program – Purpose – Duration. – (a) There is hereby created within the Rhode Island justice commission, a pilot program known as the "after school alternative program" (ASAP). The establishment of the pilot program pursuant to this section shall be contingent upon the availability and receipt of federal and/or private funding for this purpose. The goal of the pilot program shall be to reduce gang activity and drug-related crime in and near the targeted schools, businesses, and community sites. This shall be accomplished by coordinating the efforts of community-based organizations, public schools, law enforcement officials, parents, and business leaders in participating communities to prevent the illicit activities of current and potential gang members and drug users by making alternative activities available. These activities may be provided at school or community sites, and may include:

- (1) Recreational, arts, crafts, computer or academic tutorial programs.
- (2) Job counseling and training, with the participation of community business representatives.
- (3) Presentations by law enforcement officials, and informal get-togethers.
- (4) Group and individual (as needed) drug and/or gang counseling.
- (5) Community awareness presentations.

(b) A Rhode Island community may elect to participate in the pilot project established pursuant to subdivision (a) by establishing an ASAP program. The community may be any designated area that contains up to two (2) public high schools and feeder schools, as well as active business enterprises and a viable local community-based organization.

(c) The community shall submit its program to the gang violence prevention advisory committee for review. The committee upon receipt of all programs from applying communities shall select one project to receive funding. The project selected shall receive funding for one calendar year from the date of selection. All rules and regulations for application, review and award shall be promulgated by the committee.

(d) This section shall remain operative only until June 30, 2000 and is repealed on that date unless a later enacted statute extends that date.

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